The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

STANZAS.

Still pleasing shades! with pensive steps, I wind
Thro' thy green paths, o'ergrown with sweetest flowers;
Whilst faithful mem'ry pictures to my mind
Some pleasure past, and calls back youthful hours.

How oft upon you moss-grown rock reclin'd,
When evening's blushes ting'd the western sky,
I've listen'd to the sighings of the wind
That whisper'd thro' the birch and poplar nigh.

Or by yon stream, that thro' the dewy vale
In gentle murmurs slowly winds along,
I've paus'd, to hear the wood-lark's tuneful tale,
Astartl it echo'd the green woods among.

No sorrow then my happy bosom knew,
Misfortune's gloomy pow'r was then unknown;
The rosy hours on angel pinions flew,
And gladness seem'd "to mark me for her own."

As sweet the chrystal stream still winds along,
The flow'rs are still as fragrant and as fair,—
As gay the wood-lark trills his tuneful song,
As green the meadows, and as pure the air.

All are the same—but I am sadly chang'd—
The gay romantic dreams of youth are fled,
Which did, when last these flow'ry fields I rang'd,
Upon the scene such soft enchantment shed.

Yet still the stream is clear; and oh, I lose,
When day has's most fled, and evening's nigh,
Along its grassy banks alone to rove,
Unseen to weep—unheard to breath the sigh.

The clust'ring trees, the whispers of the wind,
The dewy flow'rs, the songster's parting lays,
Lull to repose the tempest of my mind;—
Bring to my soul some hopes of brighter days.

M. P. L.

ELEGY TO THE MEMORY OF C. S. M.

Farewell! beloved youth, lamented one!
Thy sorrowing course thro' life was early run:
Scarce had the morning dawn'd on thy young bloom,
Ere Death's cold hand consigned thee to the tomb.
Poorest of all the joys earth could impart,
Blest with a tender, sympathetic heart;
Sincere, ingenuous, lib'ral and kind,
With talents bright, and cultivated mind;
Late in youthful health, thou once had'st fair
To pass a happy, brilliant, long, career;
But soon, alas! thy pilgrimage was o'er,—
Thy lamp of life has sunk—to beam no more:
And thy fond parents long,—long cherish'd hopes,
Like the young, blushing rose, blar, blighted, drops,
Full soon have met a bitter, mournful doom;
Full soon, like thee, have found an early tomb.
But ye, who now, without one kind relief,
Deplore his loss, in silent, heartfelt, grief;
Who bend, in anguish, o'er his lonely bier,
And pay the mournful tribute of a tear;
No more indulge in unavailing sighs—
No more let sorrow's gush flow from your eyes—
Tho' clouds of grief hang gloomy o'er the soul.
There is a consolation can control
The troubled thoughts—and bid us hope, above,
To meet the objects of our earthly love:
Can point our fonts ago to yon blissful shore,
Where anguish, grief and change, shall be no more.

May 1st, 1829. CARLOS.

Written for the Casket, by Mrs. J. L. Demont.

REFLECTIONS OF A MOTHER.

[illegible] of young mirth,
[illegible] gone away.
Like the breeze, that 'mid summer flowers, hath birth
And sinks with day.

Rose calm!—yet the hues on each bright cheek
Of many a gambol tell—
The weary spirit whose pulses break
Sleep's mystic spell.

The exhilaration of the feverish heart,
None—none like these, may know
The dreams on their slumbers have no part
In treasured woe.

The rich glad smile with glee, so fraught
On the parted lip yet plays
Like golden light, on fresh rose leaves, caught
From sunset rays.

Pure slumberers! o'er whose couch of rest,
I bend with yearning fears—
Immortal plants, on my anxious breast
Nurtured with tears.

Cherished with life-blood, but to yield
To a cold, uncertain waste,
Where the holy calm, on the young heart seal'd,
Is soon effaced.

A little while—a brief spring past!
And these pure and tender forms,
On the wave of life must be rudely cast,
'Mid all its storms.

Where childhood's freshness and joy and truth
Is withered as by flame,
And many a vision of stainless youth,
Is quench'd in shame.

Oh, babes of my love! is yours the doom
That clouds the spirit's light?
Who must we meet in your opening bloom,
The world's dark blight?

I could yield all back to *Him* who gave;
Here 'tis holiness in dust—
But the path where none may watch o'er to save,
It hath no trust.

To Him who gave—and where is He?
Who leads the eaglets' way?
Is not the wanderer on earth and sea
Watch'd even as they?

Enough! I bow before his throne,
My babes are in his care—
My lambs—their fate—be with Him alone,
Of whom they are.

To fulfil a mother's task, while given
With purpose strong, but meek—
To wake the young wish that may lead to heaven,
Be all I seek.

TO GILD MANUSCRIPT WRITING.

Dissolve a little gum ammoniac in a small quantity of water, in which a little gum arabic and the juice of garlic have been previously dissolved. Write with this liquid instead of ink, or form characters with it by means of a camel's hair pencil. Let the characters dry, then breathe upon them, and apply leaves of gold to them as for any other kind of gilding. The superfluous gold may be removed by a brush, the writing will then appear covered with gold, and may be burnished.

THE STATE HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

No public building in the city of Philadelphia is connected with so many patriotic and ennobling associations as the old State House. There were assembled that august body, whose love of country led them to separate from an oppressive task-master, and assert their own, and the liberties of their fellow citizens, at the imminent hazard of their fortunes and their lives. There was adopted and published that memorable "Declaration of Independence" which has since become a polo star to the nations of the earth, and a warning to all despotic rulers; and which will go down to the latest posterity a lasting monument of the wrongs America suffered, and a bright exposition of the unalienable rights of man. There the sages who had guided the country with safety through the storms and tempests of a perilous revolution, afterwards met, and in peace and good-fellowship deliberated and resolved on the means by which the liberties they had gained with toil and bloodshed might be effectually secured. There the great and glorious Federal Constitution, the model of free government, the admiration of the civilized world, was debated and adopted; and there, too, in after times, when nearly half a century had tested its excellence, the gould *La Fayette*, the early and efficient friend, and the devoted champion of our country, received the blessings and thanksgivings of a free and grateful people.

"In the year 1729, less than half a century after *William Penn* had proclaimed, on the shores of the Delaware, amid the silence of its wilderness, his great charter of religious and civil liberty, this edifice was commenced by the freemen of the province of Pennsylvania.—It was finished and ready for the reception of the Legislature and the Courts of Justice in 1773, having cost about six thousand pounds

The plan is rectangular, 110 feet in front, by forty-four feet in depth, with an offset of 32 by 35 feet in the rear for the stairway and main passage, over which a steeple was originally erected, but having been removed in consequence of its decayed condition, is at present replaced by one of larger dimensions.—The building, two stories in height, is constructed of brick; the facade being of the Roman character, with rustic corners, and an enriched Corinthian cornice, with flush pannels of marble between the stories. The main entrance is by a Corinthian door-way, of recent construction, and opens into a commodious vestibule, dividing the building in its centre in a latitudinal direction, highly enriched by architectural ornaments, in the prevailing taste of that day. The rooms on either side have a modern appearance, from alterations made a short time since, in violation of every principle of good taste. In the attic story of the basement of the steeple is suspended the great bell, which bears the following prophetic inscription:

"Proclaim liberty throughout ALL the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof." LEV. XXV. 10.

By order of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, for the State House in Philadelphia.

PASS & STOW,
PHILADA.
MDCCLIII.

On either side of the State House are wings erected for the accommodation of the public offices, terminated on the west by the County Court House, and on the east by the City Hall.

The State House, with the square annexed to it, remained the property of the Commonwealth until 1816—when they were purchased by the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia, for seventy thousand dollars. The grounds have been laid out and improved with considerable taste, and are enclosed by an iron railing, elevated from the level of the pavement by a terrace wall.

By an ordinance of Councils this memorable portion of our City is denominated INDEPENDENCE SQUARE, and forms one of its most decided ornaments."

THE LOOKING-GLASS.

I once had a looking-glass, a very pretty one too, for use at my toilet of a morning, which had the singular property of reflecting every object in a more beautiful and perfect form than the original warranted. This I did not know for a long time; but supposed, when reaping my daily crop, that the full, fair countenance, and smooth, beautiful skin I saw in my glass, formed a "picture true to nature." The frequent contemplation of my countenance in this glass, had impressed upon my mind the idea, that I was one of the "best looking" young men in Baltimore; and with this impression, when on a visit, or when having merely "dropt in" at a friend or a neighbour's house, I always found some pretext for taking a peep at my pretty self in the looking-glass; the consequence of which was, on every occasion, the mortification to find a pale, bilious, wrinkled, lanthorn jawed countenance reflected. My uniform exclamation on those occasions was, "Why, my dear sir, or madam, or miss, as the case might be, your mirror is hideously false! You have been taken in—villainously taken in!" The usual reply was, "Ah! why I thought it was pretty correct—I never discovered any false reflections in it." In this way I found that all the looking-glasses in the circle of my acquaintance were false—"hideously false," and that mine—my pretty little one, of which I boasted on all those occasions, as the very pink of perfect mirrors, was the only true reflector in Baltimore.

One day, after having denounced her glass and its maker, as the most monstrous reflector and imposter in the Union, and mentioning mine as the best, Miss Emma, my very particular female friend, requested me to bring my glass and let her see it. Glad of an opportunity of showing my paragon mirror, I went home, took a good look in it, to make sure of my triumph, wrapped it in my best bandanna, and carried it to Miss Emma's. She looked into it, and observed that "it was a very good glass, but that she did not discover any thing *very* extraordinary in it," at the same time kindly and carelessly wiping the dust off its face with her white cambric. "Nothing extraordinary! Why, my dear Miss," said I, "hold it by the side of your own and look in each alternately." She did so, and again observed, "Indeed, my dear sir, I can discover nothing very extraordinary in it." I snatched the glass from her hand, rather rudely and ungallantly, I confess, and held it up by the side of the other, determined to point out the perfections of the one, and the errors of the other. I looked in her's, and saw the same lanthorn-jawed countenance before described, and directed the attention of my fair friend towards it.—"See," said I, "how wrinkly and sallow and hollow cheeked it makes me appear. Now look in *my* glass,—my pretty paragon,—the only true one in Baltimore, and see me as I am."—We both looked at the same time—the same picture presented itself that I had seen in the other—in all others! I felt sick at the heart, mortified—aye, mortified; for the same glass presented me the portrait of my fair friend, in all its blooming loveliness, just as the original stood beside me; and I plainly saw an arch smile flickering behind the rose and lily leaves of her countenance, seemingly playing hide-and-seek with Pity, who was looking out of the "windows of her soul," compassionately upon my distress. "What can this mean," said I, assuming a composure which I did not feel, "am I, indeed, so ugly; has my glass deceived me so long, and how the devil has it done so?" "He composed, my dear sir," said Emma, "I think I can explain all to your satisfaction. You have kept this little glass in your room for years, without brushing the fine dust, that imperceptibly accumulated, from its surface, which has had the same effect on your countenance, that white powder has on a lady's face—obscured the wrinkles and yellow tinge, given the cheeks the appearance of fulness, and imposed on nature a picture nature never knew. And I doubt whether it has ever shown you even one of these beautiful silver hairs," she continued, at the same time plucking one from my locks and showing it to me, with an arch smile. I looked at the hair and at my glass with consternation—stupified—dumb as an oyster, for some time.—At length, unable longer to bear the mortification of pride and feather-clipping of vanity, thus, I raised the glass, and was about wreaking my vengeance on the innocent cause of my humbled spirit by dashing it to atoms, when Miss Emma caught my hand, saying "Hold, my friend, save the glass; it has done you and me good service. This little incident conveys a great moral lesson to us both. It teaches us, when friends are *very kind*, to wipe the dust of deceitfulness from their faces, before we confide in them; and in all things before we make up an opinion, to see if the dust of prejudice hath obscured our minds, and if so, to wipe it off. But the best of the lesson is, it teaches us daily to wipe from our minds, as I did with my 'kerchief from this little moralist, the dust of *thoughtlessness*, that imperceptibly accumulates, makes us think ourselves more perfect than our neighbours, and prevents us from "*seeing ourselves as others see us.*"

PYTHIAS.

Novelties in Gentlemen's Dresses.

From the Gentlemen's Magazine of Fashions.

The pantaloons have undergone some visible change; they are made so tight across the knee and at the termination of the leg, that they differ very little from the full pantaloons. These latter are adopted by our fashionable Adonises; they are very short, descending only as low as to the bottom of the calf of the leg. With these pantaloons are worn black silk stockings, with large clocks. The shoes are square toed, and are ornamented with a small gold button on the instep.

It is particularly belonging to the system of the cravat, to form the organization of the linen on the breast; and this is one of the nicest tasks belonging to the toilet. All that can be laid down concerning this subject is, that the high and the mighty never discover more than a single button or two of mother-o'-pearl, and their cravats are carelessly tied by a sea knot in front, with the ends pressed in under the collar.

For evening dress parties, the coats are blue or brown, some of these have silk buttons.—The shirt is laid in small plaits, without any frill, and fastened by several buttons. A white waistcoat of silk or satin, stitched; though there are some of blue or brown crossed with silver. Black pantaloons, made full. Shoes cut very low at quarters, square toed, and tied with a small rosette.—Many young people wear cullettes of black kerseymere.

A young gentleman now suffers his hair to grow, has it curled, and parted on the left side of his forehead.

Red under waistcoats have again come into favor.

THE LADIES' FRIEND.

A FINE WOMAN.

It is very pleasant to observe how different modern writers and the inspired author of the book of proverbs, describe a fine woman. The former confine their praise chiefly to personal charms and ornamental accomplishments, the latter celebrates only the virtues of a valuable mistress as a useful member of society; the one is perfectly acquainted with all the fashionable languages of Europe; the other opens her mouth with wisdom, and is perfectly acquainted with all the uses of the needle, the distaff, and the loom; the business of one is pleasure, the pleasure of the other is business; the one is admired abroad, the other at home. Her children rise up and call her blessed, and her husband also praiseth her. There is no name in this world, equal to this, nor is there a note in music half so delightful as the respected language with which the grateful son or daughter perpetuates the memory of a sensible and affectionate mother.

ECONOMY IN A FAMILY.

There is nothing which goes so far towards placing young people beyond the reach of poverty as economy in the management of their domestic affairs. It is as much impossible to get a ship across the Atlantic with half a dozen butts started, or as many bolt holes in her bottom, as to conduct the concerns of a family without economy. It matters not whether a man conduct little or much for his family if there is a continual leakage in the kitchen, or in the parlour; it runs away, he knows not how; and that demon, waste, cries more, like the horse leech's daughter, until he that provides has no more to give. It is the husband's duty to bring into the house, and it is the duty of the wife to see that nothing goes wrongfully out of it; not the least article, however unimportant in itself, for it establishes a precedent; nor under any pretence, for it opens the door for ruin to stalk in, and he seldom leaves an opportunity unimproved. A man gets a wife to look after his affairs, to assist him in his journey through life, to educate and prepare his children for a proper station in life, and not to dissipate his property. The husband's interests should be the wife's care, and her greatest ambition carry her no further than his welfare and happiness, together with that of her children. This should be her sole aim, and the theatre of her exploits is in the bosom of her family, where she may do as much towards making a fortune as he possibly can in the counting room or workshop. It is not the money earned that makes a man wealthy; it is what is saved from his earnings. A good and prudent husband makes a deposit of the fruits of his labor with his best friend: and if that friend be not true to him, what has he to hope; if he dare not place confidence in the companion of his bosom, where is he to place it? A wife acts not for herself only, but she is the agent of many she loves, and she is bound to act for their good, and not for her own gratifications. Her husband's good, is the end at which she should aim, his approbation is her reward. Self-gratification in dress or indulgence in appetite, or more company than his purse can well entertain, are equally pernicious. The first adds vanity to extravagance—the second fastens a doctor's bill to a long butcher's account, and the latter brings intemperance, the worst of all evils in its train.

ROTHSCHILD, THE BANKER.

The author of *Babylon the Great*, in a continuation of that work lately published, professes to describe an individual who may perhaps be properly called the most remarkable man living. We could wish that he had been content to do so in language less affected; but the sketch will serve to gratify curiosity: "Go to the Royal Exchange almost any morning that you please, and among some score of persons, whose appearance will not greatly elevate your notions of the dignity and grace of human nature, you will see some one whose face and figure alike baffle your powers of description, and his whole men and manner make you instinctively repeat the vulgar tetastrick:

"I do not like thee, Doctor Fell,
The reason why, I cannot tell:
The fact itself I feel full well—
I do not like thee, Doctor Fell.

The thing before you stands cold, motionless, and apparently speculationless as the pillar of salt into which the avaricious spouse of the Patriarch was turned; and while you start with wonder at what it can be or mean, you pursue the association, and think upon the fire and brimstone that were rained down. It is a human being of no very Apollo-like form or face. Short, squat, with its shoulders drawn up to its ears, with his hands delved into his breeches pockets. The hue of its face is a mixture of brickdust and saffron, and the texture seems that of the skin of a dead frog. There is a rigidity and tension in the features, too, which would make you fancy, if you did not see that were not the fact, that some one from behind, was pinching it with a pair of hot tongs, and that it were either afraid or ashamed to tell. Eyes are usually denominated the windows of the soul; but here you would conclude that the windows are false ones, or that there was no soul to look out at them. There comes not one pencil of light from the interior, neither is there one scintillation of that which comes from without reflected in any direction. The whole puts you in mind of "a skin to let," and you wonder why it stands upright, without at least something within. By and by another figure comes up to it. It then steps two paces aside, and the most inquisitive glance that ever you saw, and a glance more inquisitive than you would have thought of, is drawn slowly out of the erewhile fixed and leaden eye, as if one were drawing a sword from a scabbard. The visiting figure, which has the appearance of coming by accident and not by design, stops but a second or two: in the course of which looks are exchanged, which though you cannot translate, you feel must be of most important meaning. After these, the eyes are sheathed up again, and the finger resumes its stony posture. During the morning numbers of visiters come, all of whom meet with a similar reception and vanish in a similar manner; and last of all the figure itself vanishes, leaving you utterly at a loss as to what can be its nature and functions.

That singular figure is Nathan Myers Rothschild, the Jew, who holds the purse to all the kings on the continent, and opens or closes it just as he lists; and who, upon certain occasions, has been supposed to have more influence in this country than the proudest and most wealthy of its nobles—perhaps more influence than the two houses of parliament taken together. He takes that post to be in the midst of his scoutes; those visiters who appear to come casually, are all there by appointment. They communicate their information, receive their instructions, and hasten to act, and probably at each application of them to the grand calculating machine, it was willed that a million of money should change masters or that a potentate who calls himself absolute should alter his purpose, dismiss his minister, or change the system of his politics. Ungainly as his external man is, and detached as it seems from business, and incapable of thought, it is the case of perhaps the most curious, and certainly the most powerful calculating machine that ever existed."

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

SKETCHES OF THE BAR—NO. III.

SIR THOMAS MORE AND SIR MATTHEW HALE.

Cura et Venerabo in Nomine.

Wolsey.—What news abroad?
Cromwell.—The heaviest and the worst
Is your displeasure with the king.
Wolsey.—God bless him!
Cromwell.—The next is that Sir Thomas More, is chosen
Lord Chancellor in your place.
Wolsey.—That's somewhat sudden—
But he's a learned man. May he continue
Long in his highness' favour, and do justice,
For truth's sake and his conscience; that his bones
When he has run his course, and sleeps in blessings,
May have a tomb of orphan's tears wept over him!

Henry 8th. Act 3d. Scene 2d.

I have connected these illustrious men, though one was born in 1480 and the other in 1600, not from any particular resemblance in public life or private character, but simply for this reason—of all who have chosen the law as their profession, and whose remembrance is unto us as the fragrance of incense, the most admired, praised, and venerated, is Hale; and next to him, Sir Thomas More. The name of Hale is consecrated by so many high and ennobling associations; his life presents so clear and unpolluted a page for philanthropic contemplation to repose upon with full and fervent satisfaction, and he has bequeathed such records of the sublimest devotion, and purest and holiest thoughts, for the spiritual advancement and moral improvement of farthest prosperity,—proving that, amid all the agitation and temptation of a most active public life, he preserved the whiteness of his soul, and had devoted his leisure, with pious industry, to the best of employments; that it would not be an easy matter to find a personage in the whole range of history who has been more unreservedly, and, we may add, more justly eulogized. Even those who are unacquainted with his writings; those who hardly know in what age of the world he flourished, will join in his praise; for they have read or heard some little anecdote of his anxious determination to support the sanctity of the judgment seat, which careful tradition has perpetuated; and their hearts will glow with admiration and reverence, when they make mention of the strict impartiality, immovable integrity, and indignant condemnation of official corruption, that so strikingly characterized "the good Judge Hale."

The virtues of the martyred Sir Thomas More are equally verdant in the memory of the intellectual; and the train of light they left behind him is inferior only to his in its golden hues and wide extent. High in authority under a monster of cruelty; at one time the envied object of his peculiar favour, and even one of the chosen ones upon whom he delighted to lavish the disgusting marks of his precarious and generally fatal affection, he did not stoop to be the pander of his vices, or the tool of his oppressions. He hesitated not to oppose to the utmost some of the schemes, upon the accomplishment of which, his imperious and vindictive soul was fully and eagerly bent;—in his counsel and advice he followed the dictates of his conscience, not the lawless will of his master; and his death upon the scaffold, to which the irritated pride and dark revenge of the tyrant consigned him, gives the highest and surest testimony of the unwavering and invincible constancy with which he adhered to what he believed to be the truth. Kind, amiable, cheerful even to gaiety, the storms of misfortune, the assaults of persecution, could not destroy his equanimity. Beaten, and at last overwhelmed by the waves of affliction, he was like a rock around which the ocean swells, and raves and threatens; which its surges strike, and strike, and break over; and it continues unchanged, unshaken,—looking down as it were with calm and dignified contempt in the consciousness of its strength, when in the interval of unavailing effort its unsparing adversary is gathering his force for a renewed attack with all the fury of determined subversion, and bowling in the rage of disappointment.

A comparison between the professional ability and learning of these great men would be hardly practicable. They moved in very different times; and many years of alteration and improvement had rolled between. Their fields of action were dissimilar, and they bestowed their labours upon opposite parts of the great legal structure.—Hale was Chief Justice of England, and distinguished as a criminal more than as a civil judge. A model of perseverance and studious assiduity, he was the author of several valuable books; and his "History of the Common Law," "Pleas of the Crown," "Discourse concerning the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas," together with his commentary upon "Fitzherbert's Natura Brevium," &c. are even now in high estimation, notwithstanding the multiplicity of similar works which have subsequently appeared. They are continually quoted and referred to in the courts, and their learning has been infused into every modern law book of importance that has undertaken to discuss or to digest the same topics.

More was the first lawyer who had filled the Chancellorship in one hundred and fifty-seven years. From Chief Justice Knyvet, Chancellor to Edward III. in 1373, down to the promotion of More, in 1533, ecclesiastics, and now and then a courtier, had occupied the office. As may be imagined, the court was a sort of anomaly—its practice desultory, and its remedy uncertain. It was then deserving of all the censure cast upon it in its later and better day, by that inflexible supporter of the strictness of the common law, Lord Coke, who regarded it as a thing of monstrous birth that had grown imperceptibly as it were, and waxed strong and bold, until it threatened to usurp a dominion over the ancient and regularly established tribunals of the realm. The introduction of some working order, system, and consistency of decision into this pretorian wilderness of a judicatory, [illegible] of no little importance or difficulty. Unlike his haughty predecessor, with whom one of the necessary means of access was the bribing of his servants, he attended to the complaints of rich and poor with equal readiness; and when a son-in-law of his made some remarks, between jest and earnest, about the singularity and impolitic equability of his conduct, and mentioned in what manner he might benefit his relatives if he would, he replied in the following quaint but emphatic terms—"Though my father, whom I love as dearly, stood on one side, and the devil, whom I detest, stood on the other, were the cause good, the devil should have it." After holding the office for nearly three years, he resigned it, apprehensive that he would be called upon to give his opinion relative to the King's divorce from Queen Catharine, to which he was opposed.

Profoundly versed in general science, the comprehensive mind of Hale had suffered no species of learning to escape its scrutiny.

"The fountains of divine philosophy
Fled not his thirsting lips."

Theology was one of his favourite studies. The stamp of wisdom is upon his effusions; and from the treasures of his pen may be selected some of the best maxims and most perfect rules of conduct, to guide the heedless footsteps of the young, and fortify the virtue of the matured, that human wisdom could prescribe, or human excellence adhere to. The most valuable of his miscellaneous writings are "The original institution, power, and jurisdiction of Parliaments,"—a work of great antiquarian research and historical information—"The Primitive Origination of Mankind considered and explained according to the light of Nature, &c." "Contemplations, moral and divine," and "A Letter of Advice to his grand-children," which is worthy of being transcribed in letters of gold. It should be read, and read, until it is engraven on the heart; it will purify and invigorate it, and raise an adamantine rampart against the secret workings and insidious advance of the pollution of immorality, and infidelity its fruitful source and frequent effect.

More was familiar with the hoarded acquisitions of the past. He loved to labour in the mine of scholastic divinity; and shortly after his admission to the bar he delivered public lectures, in one of the churches of London, on St. Augustine's "*De Civitate Dei*," which were received with approbation and applause. It is said that he once intended to devote himself to the clerical profession. However that may be, he subjected himself for some years to all the austerities of the order of St. Francis; and after he emerged from the gloom of the cloister, he involved himself in the mazes of controversy, and wrote pieces against the reformation. Whatever may have been the potency of their reasoning in the estimation of the religionists whose tenets he zealously defends, they are hastening to the tomb of oblivion, from which I fear their merits will not protect or rescue them. There is a work more worthy of his genius, which the stream of time has not swept into the dead sea of forgetfulness that has borne upon its stagnant surface, and closed its dark waters over so many works, the admiration of their short, bright day. "Utopia" still lives in our literature, and will long remain an evidence of the creative fancy, and expansive mind and heart of its gifted author. He imagines a country far off in this our western world, discovered by Hythlodius, a follower of Americus Vespucius. He gives to its inhabitants character, language, laws, and political institutions. He describes scenes of natural grandeur and sublimity, and of sweet, fresh, and flowery verdantness. He delights us with radiant creations of ideal virtue, and rainbow imaginings of unattainable felicity. So perfect and consistent with itself was the alluring picture he drew, that many of the intelligent were deceived, and thought that in the wide spread regions which had lately revealed themselves to the eager gaze of the European voyager, beyond the Atlantic waves, this lovely Utopia had indeed "a local habitation and a name;"—and some were for sending missionaries to convert its interesting inhabitants to the christian faith. At the time he composed this book, More kept up a correspondence with most of the learned men of Europe, particularly with the celebrated Erasmus, who afterwards visited England. More received him with the utmost hospitality and attention, and the two friends were as much gratified with each other's society as they could possibly have anticipated.

Noble fortitude, moral courage, and stability of conduct in no ordinary degree, were shown by Hale during the commotions and revolutions of the most disordered times in English history.—When the sword of vindictive justice gleamed over the heads of Charles I. of Strafford, and of Laud, and the epithet of "malignant" was affixed to every one who did not yield to the tide of popular feeling—an epithet almost as much to be dreaded as a charge of *incivism* in the ferment of the French revolution—Hale stept forth as their legal advocate. He could not save them; for the axe was sharpened for their destruction before their trials commenced; but he gave them the full exertion of his powers. Sincerely attached to the monarchical government, he mourned over its demolition. He did not abandon his country, however, nor deny her the benefits of his great abilities in an inglorious seclusion from active life. Cromwell, with a sagacious liberality which does credit to his judgment, offered this avowed royalist the first offices of the law. He accepted a seat in the highest common law court, then called the "Upper Bench." It seems that his inflexible integrity was not at all times agreeable to his highness, the Lord Protector. In a case in which Cromwell was deeply interested, he had given orders that certain persons should be returned as a jury. Hale was informed of it; he examined the Sheriff, and having ascertained the fact, he read the statute by which all juries are to be returned by the Sheriff, or his lawful officer. "This," said he, "has not been done." He dismissed the jury, and refused to try the cause. On his return from the circuit, Cromwell told him, in great displeasure, "that he was not fit to be a judge." To which Hale replied, with a dash of covert sarcasm, "it is very true."

At the age of twenty-one, More was in Parliament, and opposed a subsidy to Henry VII. to which many of the members were averse, but feared to express their opinions. He spoke against it with so much force of argument, and eloquence of language, that the number of its opponents was increased, and catching a spark from the flame that rose bright and high in his bosom, they gathered sufficient boldness to vote against it, and the demand was rejected. The King was told that a beardless boy had thwarted his purpose. His unmanly irritation vented itself upon the father, whom he sent to the Tower, until a fine of 100 pounds—a considerable sum in those days—was extorted from him. The talents exhibited by More on an embassy in which he moved in a subordinate capacity, attracted the notice of Henry VIII., who commis-

joned Wolsey to engage him in the service of the court. He was offered a pension, which he did not accept; and a few years after he appeared as an advocate against the crown in the Star Chamber. Here his ability as a civilian was conspicuously developed, and Henry was resolved to secure his services if possible. He invested him with honours, gave him a succession of responsible appointments, and took every opportunity of evincing his personal regard for him. The pestilential breeze swept over him in vain: there was no susceptibility to inhale disease. In the midst of an atmosphere of contagion and of death, the vigorous plant of his virtue remained unwithered and unfading in its greenness and its bloom. Even in those moments of royal condescension, when elation would have thrown most men off their guard, he appears to have been fully aware of the solidity of the admonition, "put not thy trust in princes." To enjoy his conversation in a familiar way—for it was uncommonly brilliant and fascinating—the King was accustomed to call at his house without giving him any previous notice of his coming.—On one of these unceremonious visits, he walked in the garden, after dinner, for nearly an hour, with his arm round More's neck. When Mr. Roper, his son-in-law, remarked, how very happy he was to enjoy the favour of his sovereign in so distinguished a manner, he replied, "I thank our Lord, son Roper, I find his Grace to be my very good master indeed, and I believe that he favours me as much as any subject within this kingdom; but yet I must tell thee, son, that I have no cause to be proud of it, for if my head would win him a castle in France, he would not fail to have it struck off my shoulders." As Sir Thomas discovered that the frequency of these visits encroached too much upon the hours he had allotted to contemplation and study, he endeavoured to render his conversations less attractive; and in some measure succeeded; for his majesty did not appear so often, or continue so long.

When he was Speaker of the House of Commons, in 1523, he opposed an oppressive subsidy demanded by Cardinal Wolsey with characteristic shrewdness, and an intrepidity almost unexampled in that reign. The Cardinal, who suspected the ill humour of the House, sent notice that he would be present when the subsidy was taken into consideration. And there was a debate of some warmth, whether he should be received with his whole retinue, or with only a few of his Lords. A majority of the House seemed to be of the latter opinion. More urged that they should receive him with all his people—"And," says he, "as the Cardinal has blamed the lightness of our tongues for things spoken out of the House, if he should blame us hereafter for the like fault, he may lay it upon those whom his Grace shall bring with him." The House was pleased with the humor of the Speaker's scheme, and received the Cardinal accordingly. Wolsey made a pompous speech, in which he undertook to show the importance and pressing necessity of the required subsidy. When he had concluded, and looked round for a reply, there was a perfect silence. Surprised and irritated, the Cardinal spoke out in a tone of high indignation —"Gentlemen, unless it be the manner of the House to express your sentiments in such cases by your Speaker, your silence is certainly surprising and obstinate." More then made an evasive sort of reply, that it was customary in such cases for the members to express themselves through their Speaker, but unless every member could put his judgment into his head, he alone, in a matter of so great importance and moment, could not pretend to give a suitable answer.—Perceiving there was no inclination or intention of complying with his desire, the Cardinal rose suddenly, in great dudgeon, and left the House. Some time after this, More was in Wolsey's gallery at Whitehall, and his eminence complained severely of his behaviour on the occasion.—"Would to God," said he, "you had been at Rome when I made you Speaker!" "Your Grace not offended," replied More, "I wish I had. I should then have enjoyed the pleasure of seeing a place I have long desired to visit." He then endeavoured to turn the conversation by flattering Wolsey about the appearance of his gallery, which he affected to prefer to the King's, but the outpouring of the oil of flattery did not so easily allay the troubled waters of resentment. And Wolsey strove, though unsuccessfully, to effect his removal from the kingdom by getting him sent into honourable exile, on a foreign mission.

When Henry took the title and authority of head of the Church, More, a devoted Catholic, could not but view it as a gross and impious assumption. He was content however to enjoy his opinions in retirement, and did not appear desirous of intruding them upon others. But this middle course of moderation and neutrality would not do with the absolute Henry, who was determined to make every one bend to his will in this matter; and the *virtuous* "Defender of the Faith" showed the same spirit in forcing the oath of supremacy upon his subjects, as he had before in support of the lofty pretensions of the Roman Pontiff. More would not take the oath: a prison and an accusation of high treason was the consequence. During a rigorous confinement of nearly fifteen months, neither threats, persuasions, nor entreaties, could draw from him an acknowledgment, which would have rendered him an apostate from the faith in which he had been brought up, and which he implicitly believed to be founded on the immutable and eternal basis of revealed truth. When Rich, the Solicitor General, was sent to him, for the purpose of reasoning him into compliance, or with the mean and despicable design of inveigling him into some unguarded expression that might be tortured into criminality, all that he could extract from this firm and faithful sufferer for conscience sake, was, that the question of supremacy "was like a two-edged sword,—if a person answered one way, it would confound his soul—if he answered another, it would destroy his body." This was enough for the unprincipled informer. He was conducted from his prison to the place of trial, on foot, through the most frequented streets. He was pale and emaciated, from long confinement and harsh treatment, and supported his enfeebled frame with a staff. Rich gave testimony of a private conversation, in which More had denied the power of Parliament to make the King head of the church. He was contradicted, and impeached on the ground of veracity: but the fate of More was sealed—he was found guilty of high treason, and sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered. As soon as the sentence was pronounced, he attempted to address the court; and after some interruptions was permitted to proceed. He expressed his conviction that the oath of supremacy was unlawful, but said that he had now openly avowed what he had hitherto concealed from every human being; standing, however, on the verge of the grave, he was constrained to lift up his voice in behalf of the truth. This world, he continued, had always been a scene of dissention, but, said he, in a strain of amiable, sublime, and pious emotion, "I still cherish a hope that the day will come, when both I and the noble lords on the bench who differ from me, like Stephen and Saul, will be of the same sentiment in Heaven." In consequence of his having been Lord Chancellor, his sentence was changed to decapitation. He was executed on the 5th of July, 1535. His peculiar liveliness of disposition did not forsake him to the last, and his wit gleamed forth even upon the scaffold. The remark which he made to the executioner, after he had laid his head upon the block, to stay till he had put aside his beard, for that never was guilty of treason, has been differently commented upon by different men, and is ably and elegantly vindicated by Addison. Although his conduct has an air of lightness, hardly compatible with the solemnity of a departure for that "spirit land," the bare contemplation of which has caused some of the best of us to look back upon themselves with trembling apprehension, and fear their lives would not be so pure and free from the stains of sin, as to escape the condemnation of an omniscient God, and give them an entrance into the realms of everlasting bliss, yet it certainly evinced a wonderful composure of mind,—and that there was nothing in death, even in this startling form and dread array, to shake his fortitude, or disturb the current of his soul, or alarm him with dark forebodings of the illimitable future. His body was buried in the town chapel, and his head put up on London bridge: but at the earnest entreaty of his daughter, the remains of her murdered father were yielded to her, and piously interred.

Thus fell, by an act of tyranny as foul as that which decreed the hemlock to the Grecian sage, and deprived mankind of the preceptive wisdom and influential virtue of a Socrates, Sir Thomas More, whom the most intelligent and most uncompromising of those who differ from his religious creed, and censure him for his efforts to shut out the light of reformation, admit to have been an example to the age in which he lived, for justice, contempt of money, humility, and true generosity of mind. Without entering into a formal discussion of the marked features and singular traits of this great man's character, or endeavouring to reconcile what may appear at first sight incongruous, but which can be explained by a reference to the circumstances of the times, the situations in which he was placed, the shoals and quicksands he had to avoid in navigating a narrow and dangerous strait, and their influences upon a cautious mind, united to an eager and mercurial temperament. I do not think I can conclude this sketch better, than by presenting a picture of his manner of life, drawn by his illustrious friend, Erasmus, in one of his epistles:—"More hath built near London, upon the Thames, such a commodious house as is neither mean, nor subject to envy; yet magnificent enough. There he converseth affably with his wife, his son and daughter-in-law, his three daughters and their husbands, with eleven grand children. No man living is so affectionate to his children as he. He loveth his old wife as well as if she were young; and such is the excellence of his temper, that whatsoever happeneth that could not be helped, he beareth it as well as though nothing more fortunate could have happened. Were you in that place, you would say you beheld Plato's academy. But I do the house an injury to compare it to Plato's academy, where there were only disputations on numbers and geometrical figures, and sometimes on the moral virtues. I should rather call his house a school of Christian religion; for there is none in it but readeth or studieth the liberal sciences. Their special care is piety and virtue;—there is no quarrelling or intemperate words heard;—no one is seen idle. Which household discipline that worthy gentleman doth govern, not by proud and lofty words, but with all kind and courteous benevolence. All perform their duty; yet there is always alacrity, and sober mirth is not wanting." What a captivating description is here of a practical christian philosopher in his domestic retirement, surrounded by an amiable and affectionate family, which he governs and directs with becoming dignity, discreet kindness, and the most tender parental and conjugal love; and who reflect, as in a bright and unsullied mirror, the virtues that he has inculcated by careful precept, and enforced by continued example. J. B. S.

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EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

There were 91 deaths in this city during the past week, 41 of which were adults and 50 children—by consumption 12—5 from the almshouse and 13 people of color are included in the above.

Judge Washington on Wednesday sentenced J. K. Boyer, convicted of forgery, to three years imprisonment, the shortest period allowed by the law

There are now about 1000 persons in the Alms-house. Seven hundred of this number, have, it is believed, been reduced to pauperism by intemperance.

The Legislature of New York adjourned on Tuesday, after passing 327 bills. It re-chartered sixteen old banks and incorporated eleven new ones.

A party of gentlemen from Beaufort, S. C. a few days since, discovered a white Seal on Edings' Island, commonly called Bay Point; it was dead, apparently from some injury in the back, and was about 40 yards above the reach of high tide, where it is probable it crawled in a wounded state. It was six feet in length, and very fat; the skin is to be dressed and stuffed.

The Mercantile Advertiser of New Orleans, of 22d ult. says, that "the revenue of the Corporation of the City for 1829, amounts to $217,298 —and the expenditures on the basis of 1824, will amount to $190,825, leaving a balance in the treasury, over and above expenses, of $26,774."

Mr. Varle, civil engineer, announces a new mode of teaching the valuable arts of reading and writing. This is, by accompanying the names of visible objects with a drawing of the things themselves, and by causing the learner to copy the drawing, and to write the name in different sorts of writing, and in two or more languages at the same time.

An American dwarf is wanted in New York, immediately, to accompany the Canadian Giant to Europe.

Mr. McLane, the new Minister from the United States to Great Britain, will proceed upon his destined mission, it is said, within a very few weeks.

Among the new banks chartered by the legislature of New York, is the *National Bank*, to be located in the city of New York, with a capital of $1,000,000.

We are informed, says the New Orleans Advertiser, that a very large number of flat boats, loaded with produce, are now on the river below Natchez, bound to this place, prevented from moving, by the high winds. The number we have heard stated at four hundred. This seems like exaggeration. It must, however, be very great.

The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer states, that Mr. Madison is the sole surviving member both of the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States, and of the Legislature which formed the Constitution of the State.

Mr. Walter Witbeck, of Catskill, N. Y. lately dug from his garden a parsnip measuring *four feet ten inches* in length, leaving a part of the root broken off in the ground.

Copious doses of olive oil were used to cure the yellow fever at Gibraltar, which having cleansed the bowels, simple remedies were then adopted with general success.

Misfortunes or calamities have induced Gov. Houston, of Tennessee, to resign that office.—What the causes are which have led to this determination, is not even surmised. By this resignation, the office devolves upon the speaker of the Senate, Gen. Hall.

Mr. Geo. W. Decker, of Gorham, Me. was killed on the 24th ult. while blowing rocks upon the Causeway Portland, by an explosion while he was charging. He languished 24 hours after he was hurt. His daughter who had just brought him his dinner was also hurt, but will recover.

The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal will be navigable by the first of July. The deep cut on this Canal, is said to be one of the greatest works of human skill and ingenuity in the world; the greatest perpendicular of which is upwards of seventy feet, the whole length four miles, and over the deepest part a bridge of one arch is thrown, with a span of 350 feet.

A tornado passed over Buzzardtown, near Halifax, N. C. recently. Among other things the daughter of Mr. T. P. Neville, was thrown out of the house with such violence as to fracture her skull, the dwelling house was prostrated even to the ground sill, and the knives and forks carried half a mile.

The Canadian Giant, who is exhibiting himself at New York, was once a sailor on board a coasting vessel, and made several voyages to Boston.

Says the New-York Journal of Commerce, "considering the size of American newspapers, and the quantity of matter, they are unquestionably cheaper than any thing else of the kind, the world over."

A "flying stationer" in Carlisle, Eng. hawking about in the streets a phamphlet, gave the following description of it:—"Here you have a full account of the duel between Wellington and Winchilsea, and all the particulars how that great battle was fought, for the charge of one half-penny."

The Mayor of St. Johns, N. F. in consequence of the pecuniary embarrassment of the times, has determined not to give permission for any Theatrical exhibitions.

A man the other day, speaking of the backwardness of the spring, said—"We shall never have warm weather as long as the snow continues on the mountains—and I'm certain the snow will never get off the mountains until it is warm weather."

A school master in the western part of New-York, was recently dismissed because he wrote for a copy for one of his scholars "Hail Masonry science divine."

Mr. Alpheus Bogbee, Jr. of Waterford, Vt. deliberately loaded his gun, on the 6th ult. on pretence of shooting some blue jays, went to a cider-mill, near the house, discharged the gun, pointed at his throat, and was found weltering in his blood.

More than a "whole hog."—A new born pig has been left for inspection at the Savannah News Room, which has two snouts, two tongues, and three eyes. Oh, Polyphemus! No doubt, a pig so blessed with tongues, will be able to grunt Greek grandly.

Mr. Joseph Gilman, of Mount Vernon, Me. was killed on the 28th ult. by being kicked in the breast by a horse on his way home from Augusta.

Some disturbance was caused at Taunton, R. I. last week, by the reduction of wages in one of the manufacturing establishments. About sixty female weavers left their employ, and three of the factories were, in consequence, partially or wholly stopped, and will be unable to resume their operation, till new hands are employed.

The brig Hannah has arrived at New Haven in 67 days from Guadaloupe, with a cargo of molasses—experienced tremendous gales—stove 50 hhds. molasses—crew on allowance 28 days of half a biscuit and a morsel of beef per day.

The British ship Britannia, and her cargo of sugar, rum and pimento, which was wrecked on Florida, and brought into Key West, has been sold for $50,000 cash.

The London Sunday Times asserts that Stephenson, the banker, is a native citizen of the United States, and that it has been lately discovered that he was long meditating and making preparations for coming home.

The Albany Argus says, that the city will probably determine to sell their property and interest in the capitol, and build a City-Hall and Court-house, as the public business requires larger accommodations.

Frost occurred lately at Cheraw, S. C. Fruit trees and gardens have been injured, but not very severely. Planters, it is said, will have to plough up and replant their cotton.

A volume of poems by the King of Bavaria has just been published at Munich, the profits of which are to be given to an institution devoted to the blind.

Jonathan Cathell, master of the schooner Ann Maria, of Vienna, Maryland, which vessel put into Norfolk, in distress, from St. Barts, has been committed to jail for having sold a free colored boy, who had eloped from St. Barts, on board his vessel.

The body of Miss Glorianna Folsom, daughter of John Folsom, Esq. who, two years ago, in a state of derangement, threw herself into the Hudson river, a few rods above Glen's Falls, was found on the 22d ult. floating in an eddy near Sandy Hill. It was taken from the river by the friends of the deceased and interred in the Glen's Falls burying ground.

The New-York City Inspector reports the death of 100 persons during the past week, of which number there were 26 men, 29 women, 24 boys, and 21 girls.—26 died of consumption.

The Ohio River at Pittsburg was 6 feet above low water mark on Friday last.

The U. S. ship *Erie*, Captain Turner, was fallen in with off Cape Antonio, 14th ult., all well. Capt. Turner was getting out his boats for a cruize among the Inlets and Bays on the South side of Cuba, in quest of pirates.

In Baltimore during the past week there were 23 interments—of which number 11 were males, and 12 females—total 23.

The New York Sunday School Union celebrated their anniversary Wednesday afternoon in Castle Garden. The whole number of pupils and teachers is 15,000.

The whole stud of Horses lately attached to the Mount Pitt Circus were sold to close a concern, at *Tattersals*, New-York, on Monday, at prices from 100 to $300.

It is believed that the next Legislature of Massachusetts will consist of 700 members.

The latest accounts received from China mention that a terrible hurricane occurred on the 17th September in the bay of Nangasock, which destroyed the greatest part of the town of the same name, and the island of Decima.—700 people are said to have lost their lives in the bay.

The Court-House now building at Troy, N. Y. is to be a beautiful model of architecture. The material is Sing-Sing Marble, the expense of which is said to be but little greater than that of common stone or brick.

It is fifty years ago since the Catholic Question was first agitated in the English House of Commons. It was brought forward by the late Mr. Fox, on the 18th of March, 1779, and was passed, by a large majority, on the 18th of March, 1829, being precisely half a century.

The last Medical Intelligencer contains an account of two cases of cancer upon the tongue and lips, both produced by the use of tobacco.

A silver cup has been presented to Horn, by the New York Musical Fund Society, as a tribute to his professional merit and an acknowledgement of his great services to the institution.

The President has appointed William C. Rives Minister to France, Mr. Brown having requested leave to return.

At the Union Course, Long Island, on the first day, Betsy Ransom beat Ariel and Splendid in two four mile heats. Ariel is said not to be *quite well*.

The grand musical festival at New York has been postponed till Monday.

The New York Consolidated Lottery, 5th class, was drawn, in New York, on Tuesday. The following are the numbers:—3 6 39 11 32 8.

The legislature of New York has passed a resolution that the Governor of that State inform the Governors of other States, that lotteries will cease in New York in 1835, and request them to endeavor to bring them to a close in their respective states.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The freedom of the city of London was presented to Mr. Peel on the 8th April in a gold Box, and he was styled by the Chamberlain the Justinian of the British Empire.

Martin, who burnt York Minster, is to be confined for life in St. Luke's Hospital.

Ten thousand English troops had been ordered to the Mediterranean.

Accounts from Constantinople to 10th March, state, that the Sultan would proceed to Adrianople on the 15th. He had introduced the European dress among all classes in the Capital, and ordered red caps to be worn.

Catholics in the House of Commons.—We have been informed, by good authority, that one of those individuals whom Lord Mountcashel styled *Leading Agitators*, has been offered, within the last four or five days, the support of a very powerful body of men in a certain town in the North of England, where a vacancy is about to take place. Mr. Lawless has been called upon to stand for the approaching vacancy, and is promised the support of the most leading men of the town. This is a good reply to the assertion, that the people were every where hostile to Emancipation. The town we allude to is one distinguished by its reform principles, and we understand Mr. Lawless has ever been a friend to those principles in the most enlarged sense.—*Morning Paper.*

The news of Rowland Stephenson's arrival in New-York, the proceedings at the City Hall before the Recorder, and all the publications which appeared in the New-York papers during the first two days of the show, were published in the London papers of April 10. John Bull pricks up his ears, and takes the alleged foul treatment of one of his Majesty's subjects mightily in dudgeon. The kidnapping is seized upon as a sweet morsel of abuse of the Yankees. The Morning Herald says—

"We never recollect any circumstances exciting such general disgust as the details of the capture of Rowland Stephenson in America. We, of course, speak more particularly as to the feeling in the city, where we have heard but one opinion of this truly ruffian-like affair. Without any warrant, or any other authority whatever—directly in the very face of the law—*officers of the law*, be it remembered, armed with swords and pistols, in the middle of the night break into the house, where he is lying wounded, drag him from his bed," &c.

"For our part, we believe that, such is the laxity of the laws in the United States, that, had Parkins offered 1,500 dollars to any one who would bring Stephenson's head in pickle, the head would have been brought to him, in due course, regularly salted in a pork barrel."

It is stated that the British Government intends sending out a considerable reinforcement to the garrisons of the Ionian Islands, as a check to the increasing force of Russia in the Mediterranean.

A frightful crime was lately committed at Besancon, (France.) Some wretches who had taken a dislike to a young girl, because she resisted their proposals, enticed her to a house situated in a retired spot, and after having heated a stove, they forced her to sit upon it while it was red hot. The barbarians left her in a state of great agony, and she died a day or two after. Though the police have made great exertions to apprehend the men, they have as yet been unsuccessful.

The Emperor of Brazil, it is said, is about to be married to one of the House of Orleans.

Mount Vesuvius.—This volcano is said to be again in a state of convulsion. Large volumes of flames issue from it, and large stones are projected from the crater to a great height.

Mr. Peel is now become so distasteful to some of his former admirers, that instead of being *Orange Peel*, he is now more recognized as *Lemon Peel*.

A good deal of ridicule has lately been thrown upon the new law of sacrilege in France, in consequence of a quarrel between two ladies, of the names of Langalle and Thomasse, whose families holding a seat in the church of St. George, at St. Lo, between them, one thought proper to introduce into it a supernumerary member, to the consequent exclusion of one of her rival's progeny. M. le Cure interfered and put up a bar, dividing the seat into two equal moieties, in the hope of preserving peace, but all would not do; for one of the fair disputants contrived to run a great pin under it, through the petticoats of her adversary, into so sensitive a part, that the exclamations of the wounded lady and her reclamation of her right interrupted the good Cure in the midst of the Magnificat. The service could not proceed, and three of each of these modern Montagues and Capulets were fined a few days ago before the Correctional Police. For the defence it was contended, that so far from wishing to injure or throw scandal upon the religion of the State, it was their very zeal for that religion which had caused all the uproar; and that the interruption complained of had arisen from the attachment felt towards it by both parties. The plea, we presume, was held good, as, after some consultation, all the accused were acquitted.

GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN SPAIN!

An earthquake was felt on the 21st March, at Madrid, and many other parts of Spain. In the province of Murcia it occasioned the most afflictive disasters. The following is an abstract of letters to the 28th of March:—

Murcia, capital of the province—Not a single church or edifice that has not been considerably damaged. The bridge of Segura, which unites the two parts of the city, has suffered materially. Several houses have been ruined, and a great number of persons perished.

Carthagena—The quarter of Serrata has been ruined.

Saint Fulgencia has disappeared.

Rojales, La Granja, Cox, San Miguil, Calosa, and several other cities and villages, have suffered a great deal of injury.

La Mata is a heap of ruins; the earthquake has dried up two salt lakes.

Torre-Vejo—Not a single house is standing—the town a heap of ruins—the number of killed and wounded is very great—200 bodies have already been dug out.

Orihuela—Some edifices have fallen; the number of deaths here is but seven; the whole population is in the fields.

Guardamar is no longer in existence; two windmills only are standing, the village having entirely disappeared.

Maajda, and several other villages in the vicinity, have sustained great injury.

Rafal—This village has been destroyed; the number killed and wounded is immense.

Aix-Garres—Several houses have tumbled; and a mountain near the town has rolled away, and several individuals have perished.

Benejuzar—The greater part of the houses have fallen; the number of wounded is considerable, and the killed amount to 250.

Almoravi—Not a single house or edifice remaining on this foundation. Already 400 persons have been taken dead from beneath the ruins, besides a large number of wounded.

The earthquake of the 21st was accompanied by a tremendous noise. Travellers observed at the moment of the shock a column of fire proceeding from the eastern coast of Murcia. Nor have the shocks ceased ever since the 12th in that province, and further evils were expected.

ELECTION OF A POPE.

Cardinal Francis Xavier Castiglioni, Bishop of Frescati, Grand Penitentiary and Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of the *Index*, has been elected to be Sovereign Pontiff of Rome, and head of the Roman Catholic Church. The following ceremony was performed on occasion of this Election:—

Cardinal Galeffi Camerlingue, of the Holy Roman Church, consigned to the Holy Father the Fisherman's Ring. In the mean time the balcony over the great gate of the Quirinal Palace being opened, his eminence Cardinal Albani, First Deacon, announced to the people the new Pontiff in the following words:—

"*Annuntio vobis gaudium magnum; habemus Papam, eminentissimum ac reverendissimum dominum Franciscum-Xaverium, Episcopum Tusculanum S. R. E. Cardinalem Castiglioni qui sibi nomen imposuit Pius VIII.*"

On this announcement, the people, who crowded the place notwithstanding the torrents of rain which had been falling for two hours, filled the air with loud plaudits. The military band played, and the cannon of St. Angelo discharged several rounds. All the inhabitants of Rome gave themselves up to the most pure joy, which will be responded shortly by the whole Catholic world.

The Pope has appointed Cardinal Albani, Secretary of State.

FROM THE THEATRE OF WAR

LONDON, April 3d.

By the arrival of the Turkey mail, letters were this morning received from Constantinople to the 26th, and from Smyrna to the 20th of February. Warlike preparations were going on with great activity in the capital. In order to guard as much as possible against the dangers of a famine, as many of the Christian and Jewish part of the population as could be dispensed with were sent out of Constantinople. These exiles, were, however, more prevalent among the Jews than any other sect. In spite of these measures, and all others taken for the purpose of preventing a famine in the capital, the occurrence of one was greatly feared, provisions of all kinds continued scarce, and selling at high prices, and the supplies received were not proportioned to the wants of the consumers. The Sultan had returned from his steam-boat excursion, which did not extend so far as the Dardanelles. His head-quarters had not been removed from Ramiz-Chiftlick, and it was not known whether he persisted in the intention of directing the operations of the campaign in person. It was, however, supposed, that unless the Emperor of Russia came to the Danube, the Sultan would not, at all events, proceed further than Adrianople, should he finally resolve upon quitting the immediate neighbourhood of his capital. All commercial business seems to have been suspended in Constantinople as well as Smyrna.

Frontiers of Moldavia, March 10.—Supplies for the Russian army are coming from all quarters, the roads are covered with them; the inhabitants will be obliged to conduct them to their destinations. The Jews are by no means exempt from this service, 52 drivers of that nation have been ordered from the town of Bottoschan, they are to receive from the Jews 600 Turkish piastres for their services as far as Tockschani.

The campaign is opened. A letter from Bucharest, March 21, says:—

"Wounded soldiers arrived here from the other side of the Danube, where hostilities have recommenced, and frequent engagements between the advanced posts take place. In the Russian army the greatest activity prevails, and it seems intended to prosecute the operations with a degree of vigour which may lead to a speedy decision of the campaign. Several divisions of infantry, with light and heavy artillery, have marched against Silistria, to invest that place. Ghiurgevo is now regularly besieged, and the thunder of the artillery from that quarter is incessant. The possession of that place is of great importance. Ghiurgevo is the only fortress of consequence which the Turks still hold on the left bank of the Danube, and its fall would bring with it that of Rudschuck on the opposite bank. Meantime timber, and other materials are constantly carried through this city to the Danube, for the purpose of throwing a bridge over the river, which it is supposed will be near Ghiurgevo. The guards, under the grand duke Michael, are expected to enter the principalities, and form the reserve of the army; but this does not appear to be wholly decided. General Count Pahlen has left Jassy, and followed the corpse to Silistria. The magazines in Wallachia are daily increased."

It is also stated from Odessa, that a considerable portion of the Russian army, under General Paskewitsch, in the Asiatic provinces, had received orders to embark at Sebastopol for an expedition against Bourgas, which is next to Varna in importance, and situate on the south of the Balkan mountains. Should the Russians make good a landing at this place with any considerable force, they would cut off the communication between the grand army of the Turks near Schoumla and the capital, while the Russian fleet would intercept all supplies by way of the Black Sea. The private letters from Constantinople mention a sanguinary battle having taken place at Bazardjik, between Varna and the Danube, in which seven to eight thousand were engaged, but without any decisive result.

On the 10th of March news was received at Odessa that 2000 Russian troops had landed at Aschiali, to the north of Bourgas, where the Turkish batteries and magazines probably are, in the same manner as was done successfully last campaign at a place on the east coast of the Black Sea, still more distant. About the same time a report was spread of various engagements in the neighborhood of Varna. The Turks had resolved to attack that place, but their intentions were made known to General Roth, the Governor of Varna, by some Tartar prisoners.—The General immediately marched out to anticipate the enemy, and in this rencontre, which was very sanguinary, both parties lost many men.

An extraordinary Supplement to *the Odessa Journal* of the 14th of March, contains the following official accounts from Varna of the 5th and 7th of March.

"On the 3d instant, our troops burnt the whole Turkish camp on the river Kamtschik.—The day before, our outposts announced that the Kamtschik had overflowed its banks, and the Turks had left their camp and retired to Dervish Kioi. Upon this, Lieut. Colonel Kutsnikoff was sent thither on the 3d, with 80 Cossacks, to convince himself of the truth of this report, and to burn the camp. He reached the Kamtschik at noon, and sent some of his Cossacks across the river with combustibles. According to their orders, they set fire not only to the tents which were standing, but to a great number of others which were kept in four large sheds. When the Turks saw the smoke they hastened to the spot, but were unable to save any thing. Many ships have arrived from Odessa and we have abundance of every thing."

[Here follows the account of the taking of Sissiboli, after a bombardment of 24 hours. The garrison, of 1600 Albanians, left the place during the bombardment. This occupation of a fortress beyond the Balkan is reported by Greeks from Bourgas to have caused general alarm among the Turks, who, under the command of Hussein Pacha, occupy the environs of the Gulph of Pharos.]

An article from Odessa, of March 17, says—"The news of the taking of Sissiboli has caused great joy here. We have since received accounts from Varna to the 10th inst. which state, that our fleet which reconnoitred Sissiboli last year, has landed 3000 men there, with a sufficient supply of ammunition and provisions, to repulse with vigor any attack from the Turks. Our troops have passed the Kamtschick, near Varna, and have taken up a position on the right bank of that river. A considerable expedition is fitting out at Sebastopol, which is said to be intended for Bourgas."

According to a letter from Jassy, the Russians have organized a train of 60,000 wagons, drawn by oxen, for the ensuing campaign. Every five hundred wagons are to form a detachment, commanded by an officer, and to each detachment four field pieces are attached. Every wagoner is to be armed with a sabre, a carabine, and a scythe, so that he will be able, wherever he may happen to be, to cut such grass as he may meet with, for the supply of the cattle; and, in case of urgent necessity, the oxen themselves may be slaughtered for the supply of the army. As the men attached to this train are armed, the army, stated as amounting, already, to 250,000 men, may be considered to receive an additional reinforcement of 80,000 men.

Advices from Constantinople, to the 11th of March, also mention the attacks made by the Russians at Sissiboli, Archiali, and other places along the coast, and say, that they have occasioned increased activity in the preparations of the Sultan to open the campaign. Even the commencement of the Ramadan had produced no relaxation, and immense numbers of troops and great quantities of cannon and ammunition had been sent, partly by land, to Adrianople, and partly by sea, to Rodosto. The Porte, it was expected, would have at least 500,000 men in the field, Europeans and Asiatics, but the exact time at which the new Grand Vizier would be ready to put himself at the head of the army was not known. Numbers of ships had been built or repaired so as to form a powerful armament, if good sailors could be procured. But, in the absence of the Greeks, by whom the Ottoman fleets used chiefly to be manned, it was impossible to provide efficient crews. The 13th day of the Ramadan was the day said to have been fixed for the departure of the Sultan for the army. It was thought that he would stop some time at Adrianople, in the plains of which it was also imagined that the fate of the empire would be decided, if the Russians should succeed in crossing the Balkan.

In the meantime the blockade of the Dardanelles begins to render the scarcity of provisions most alarming at Constantinople; and it may be matter of doubt whether famine will not do much more towards the reduction and surrender of the Sultan's capital, than the combined operations of the Russian army and vessels of war. One point appears inevitable, that the Ottoman empire altogether depends on the issue of the sanguinary campaign just commenced.

ASSASSINATION OF A RUSSIAN MINISTER.

St. Petersburgh, March 27.—Letters received from Teheran inform us of a horrible catastrophe which took place in that city on the 31st January, (12th Feb.) in consequence of a violent quarrel between the suite of M. Griboidoff, our Minister at that Court, and some of the populace. Some idlers having assembled before the Minister's house during the quarrel, though fit to take part in it, and some of them having been soon killed, an immense crowd hastened from the Bazaar to avenge their countrymen, forced the gate of the hotel, and in spite of the resistance of our Cossacks and of the Persian Guards, four of whom were killed, succeeded in penetrating to the inner apartments, were all that came in their way was sacrificed to their rage. In vain the Shah himself, accompanied by his son Selou Sultan, Govenor General of Teheran, came with a considerable force to check and disperse the rioters. It was too late: Mr. Griboidoff, and his suite, had already fallen victims to the rage of the assassins. Only M. Maizoff, the First Secretary of Legation, and three other persons, escaped the carnage. The Shah, Abbas Mirza, and the whole Court, are in the greatest consternation; the latter has gone into mourning for 8 days. Eager to give us all the satisfaction which we have a right to demand, he intends to send his eldest son, with the Calmacan, to General Paskevisch, to communicate to him all the particulars and explanations which the General in Chief may desire, respecting this dreadful event.

PORTUGAL AND BRAZIL.

It is believed in London, that the negotiations were on foot between Don Pedro and England, with a view to some adjustment of the distracted affairs of Portugal. The young Queen, it was supposed, would return to Brazil. Another rumor destines her to the island of Terceira.—There is a report from *Paris*, that the Emperor Don Pedro is shortly to marry a Princess of the House of Orleans.

The news from Portugal is of the same old general character. Every thing is unsettled and in confusion. The following story of a quarrel in the palace, from Lisbon, April 3, is well got up:

"The Usurper came to the knowledge of the fact, that a footman, formerly in the private service of the Infant Donna Isabella Maria, ex-Regent for Don Pedro, had set out for England, and believed that this servant was the bearer of important despatches—namely, of the correspondence of the Princess with the agents of Don Pedro, and that she had taken this opportunity of saving from the clutches of her brother and of her mother her jewels and money. Don Miguel has lately laid violent hands on all the money and other valuables which he could collect, to supply his coffers in case he should be obliged to abandon the kingdom. Furious, therefore, at the news of his sister's conduct, he rushed into her chamber with a pistol in his hand, and demanded an account of the flight of her servant. The unfortunate Princess, seeing death before her eyes, trembled in silence, and Don Miguel was about to strike with the pistol, which was provided with a bayonet. The magnitude of the danger gave her courage: she threw herself upon him, and made him fall in her escape. The assassin rose in a fury, wounded in the arm Count de Camarido, who endeavoured to restrain his rage, and fired on the Princess, but happily for her the ball struck only a poor domestic, who fell dead on the spot. The barber, Count Queluz, the favorite of the royal assassin, being unable to resist a movement of pity, threw himself at the feet of Don Miguel, beseeching him not to kill his sister. The life of the Princess was saved by his interference, and the tyrant has been satisfied with imprisoning her in her apartments. There is now a talk of sending her to a convent."

VIENNA, March 12.

The following tragical event happened lately at Horn, in Austria. A butcher, having a large sum of money about his person, arrived at an inn, near Horn. The company he met with in the lower apartments appeared to him very unfit to trust himself amongst with his money—and growing suspicious, he begged the landlord to give him a bed-room on the upper floor. The landlord inquired after his motives, and the butcher acknowledged that he had a great deal of cash about him. The landlord then offered him an inner apartment, behind his own, and instantly showed it to the butcher, who approved of the same. The landlord left him there. In the meanwhile the butcher misses his large dog—this circumstance renews his suspicion—he sneaks down into the yard to search for his faithful companion. After a deal of trouble he discovers his dog howling in a cellar, where he was locked up, and succeeds in liberating him. Relying on this trusty animal, he resolved not to go to bed yet, but to enter the lower room once more. In the mean time the landlord's son returns from a journey he had made, to purchase wine. Being fatigued, and perhaps somewhat intoxicated, he went to the well-known chamber, and, without any knowledge of what had happened, he laid down on the bed prepared for the stranger. It was now midnight, and the sleepy butcher found himself under the necessity of seeking his resting place. He went up stairs, and, peeping through the door, which was on jar, he perceives the landlord throwing a cloak over the bed, and striking some heavy blows at a man groaning beneath the cloak.—He recoils and shrinks with horror. The landlord turns round, and is thunderstruck upon perceiving the butcher. In his despair, he assails him too; but the dog seizes the wretch and pins him to the ground. The alarm was given, and the landlord finds that he has killed his own son. He hastens that very same night to surrender to the Judge, as the murderer of his own son.

LONDON FEMALE FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

(*From La Belle Assemblee.*)

Ball Dress.—A dress of white crape, with a very broad hem round the border, on which is embroidered an oriental pattern, finished by Spanish points in festoons, green and gold: these, which are reversed, are ornamented at every fifth point by a chaplet, delicately embroidered in gold. The body is made a la Rozalene, and confined round the waist by a plain green satin belt; it is cut very low off the shoulders, and the tucker just is surrounded by small gold beads, in antique festoons,

finished by drops formed of small pearls. The sleeves are short and very full, with manchettes, consisting of two frills of blond. The hair is arranged in full curls on each side of the face, and spread out rather wider on the summit of the head are braids wound round and round, till they form a corbeille, and each side is ornamented by a branch of heath, with scarlet blossoms. A handsome of jewels crowns the upper part of the forehead, with three drops of pearls in the centre.

DINNER DRESS.—This costume, which is adapted to the social dinner party, consists of a poplin gown of apricot colour, with a broad hem at the border, turning over at the head, in points, edged with green arras satin rouleau binding. The body is made with fichu ebinge, pointed on each side, and the points ended in the same manner; but across the bust is a drapery, a la Sevigne, divided by a strip of green satin, which descends to the belt, which is of apricot coloured satin, bound with green. The sleeves are of a white crepe Aerophane, and are, a la Mamelute, confined at the wrists by a very broad gold bracelet, with a beautiful medallion brooch, en mosaic. A hat is worn with this dress of white satin, ornamented with white feathers, tipped and edged with green; one feather on the right side is placed under the brim, and takes a spiral direction towards the crown; the others play over the crown, and front of the brim; gauze lappets, edged with blond, set on full, and placed under the hat, float over the shoulders and complete the trimmings. The ear pendants are gold; and the shoes are green satin, tied en sandales.

The Post.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1829.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A correspondent regrets the absence of "that enchanting writer L. S. of Washington," from our columns. In this regret we heartily join, and assure L. S. that nothing would give us more pleasure than to be able to present our readers with another prose sketch from his "*Pencil.*" The poetical article lately received from this writer has been handed to the Committee.

We owe *Senex* an apology for not having noticed his tale, *The Omen*, at an earlier period. Supposing it intended as a candidate for the premiums, we laid it aside with the other articles similarly offered, and did not discover our mistake until within a few days. Its length is an objection.

The Sonnet is much improved.

Farewell, Carlos, is filed for publication.

Bill, the Scribe, is a pleasant fellow, but we cannot satisfy his enquiries.

Impius, W. N. *The Tear*, are thrown under the table.

We have received about five hundred answers (more or less) to the riddle in our last. Of these we shall publish one, and that will be quite sufficient.

PREMIUMS.

The articles presented as candidates for the premiums offered in the *Casket*, have been transferred to the Committee appointed to award the prizes.

GEN. ANTHONY WAYNE.

Among the military leaders of the revolution, few possessed higher claims to regard, and none exhibited sterner patriotism, more enduring courage, a quicker perception, a more determined execution of all that belonged to the discharge of his duty, than the late Gen. Wayne. Combining all the requisites that form a good officer, with the amiable qualities that adorn the man, while his public career was glorious and successful, his private virtues endeared him to his friends. In the toils, the dangers and distress of the revolution, he mingled largely, and largely he shared its honours and renown. Living, he enjoyed the confidence of his country and the love of his friends, and dying, he bequeathed the remembrance of his deeds as a rich legacy to posterity. Yet of this man thus distinguished, how little comparatively is known. His name is familiar to all lips—his courage, his patriotism and his endurance, are unquestioned and unquestionable, and yet how imperfect is our knowledge of his history. With the prominent incidents of his military career, we may be acquainted, but, heretofore, the world has been ignorant of the details of his character,—those softer traits and touches which can only be seen in the quiet privacy of domestic life, and which fix our regard and esteem.—This deficiency in the history of revolutionary times is about to be supplied. The May No. of the CASKET, is embellished by a fine engraved portrait of the subject of this notice, which several of his former friends have pronounced a faithful and most striking likeness. Accompanying this, is also published the commencement of a most interesting original biography of the late Gen. Wayne, prepared expressly for the Casket, by a gentleman whose opportunities and connections peculiarly qualify him for the task. The ready access to which the writer has to all the papers of the deceased, enables him to furnish many facts heretofore unnoticed, and a number of valuable documents will, for the first time, be presented to the public. All the operations of the Northern Army, of which too little has been hitherto known, will be faithfully and minutely described; and anecdotes, characteristic and illustrative of the various officers attached to this division of our revolutionary forces, will be interspersed through the memoir.

This biography will be continued regularly, in each successive No. of the Casket until it is completed, and it is expected it will add very much to the value and interest of the work.

The Casket is published monthly at No. 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, at $3,50 a year.

BORROWING.

It has long been a subject of complaint among the publishers of newspapers, that individuals, who are not subscribers, obtain the benefit of their publications by borrowing of those who are, and thus virtually deprive them of the price of subscription. This practice is certainly reprehensible, but to our mind is not half so unjustifiable as another species of borrowing practised by certain people, by which we are the chief sufferers. It is now nearly eight years since we commenced the *Saturday Evening Post*, at a time when there was no other paper of the same name, nor any very closely resembling it, in the whole country, so far as our knowledge extended. Then, as now, our paper was divided into various departments, and these, with some slight occasional alterations, we have always retained. During the period which has elapsed since we began our career of publishing, a thousand papers have sprung up in various parts of the Union, many of which selected our's as a model. This was all well enough, and so was copying our embellishments and our style of arrangement, and adopting the same mottos for their different departments which we had chosen for ours. These were matters we never complained of, for we thought that if the conductors of these papers preferred our taste to their own, they had an unquestionable right to do so, while it did not operate very seriously to our injury. But some have not been contented to stop here: they have adopted the very name of our paper, and made up a prospectus from fragments picked out of those which at sundry times we have published. This is certainly unfair. To the name of our paper we have an unquestionable moral, if not legal, right, and no one can be justified in attempting to filch from us the benefits we may derive from it. That the assumption of this name by any other journal will tend to our injury is obvious. Extended as our circulation is throughout the Union, by many the papers will be confounded, and subscriptions and correspondence intended for us will not unfrequently fall into the hands of our—we scarcely know what to call them. Articles taken from our paper will be credited to the other, and *vice versa*, and many of their sins will fall heavily on our head. Many other serious evils will grow out of this invasion of our rights, and we seriously and soberly enter our protest against it.

These remarks are particularly applicable to a paper intended to be published in Baltimore, under the title of the *Saturday Evening Post*, which we hope our friends will not in any way mistake for ours.

We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of "ten dollars from P. S. which has been appropriated agreeably to his wishes. Acts like these are truly charitable, and we cannot but regret, that no other person has, in this instance, exhibited the same generous feeling which characterises the conduct of P. S.

The "widow," as we stated last week, is suffering real distress, and in her behalf we again invoke the aid of those who have the means, and may feel disposed to assist the cause of humanity. Any contribution, however trifling in amount, will be serviceable in enabling her to change her residence, as in her present situation she cannot procure that kind of employment to which she has lately been compelled to resort for subsistence.

The name of the post-office, formerly New Goshen Hoppen, Montgomery County, (Pa.) has been changed to Upper Hanover, not New Hanover, as mentioned in the S. E. Post of the 18th ult.

LADIES' LEXICON.

Mr. J. Grigg, Bookseller, has just published in his usual style of elegant neatness, a valuable work with the modest title of LADIES' LEXICON. It contains, in addition to the usual definition of words, the plural number of all nouns and their corresponding adjectives, and such other words as are derived therefrom—the verbs with their participles, and the rules of grammar so condensed, as to embrace unusual advantages in letter writing and compositions generally. It is particularly recommended to the *ladies'* for its convenience and general utility; as well as to school classes, for which it will be found extremely serviceable ☞See advertisement in this paper.

THE DRAMA.

The Italian Opera at Chesnut Street, has given place to the French *Corps de Ballet*, who commenced a short engagement on Wednesday. Their performances are well appreciated in this city, and will probably draw good houses.

A grand Fancy Ball was given at this Theatre on Thursday evening.

Miss Coleman, the young lady whose successful debut in Lady Teazle, at Arch Street Theatre, we noticed last week, appeared for the second time, on Monday, in the character of Juliana, in Tobin's sterling play of the Honey Moon. Her performance of this character added greatly to the favourable impressions she had previously made, and was marked throughout by taste, talent and judgment. With proper care she cannot fail to prove completely successful.

Dr. M'Henry's *Usurper*, was played on Tuesday, for the benefit of Miss Emery. A young man made his "first appearance on any stage," in the character of *Partholan*, in this play, who kept the audience in continual good-humour, by his comical attempts to be heroically tragic. In our opinion he was the magnet of the piece, and we cannot help wishing

"That when he next doth play a play,
We may be there to see."

George Skunker, a black man, has been lodged in prison for the murder of Michael Rafferty, a carter, during the militia parade on Monday week, by striking him on the head with a club. Rafferty was in the ranks, and ordered the black, who is said to be an old convict, to get out of the way, which produced a quarrel and this melancholy result.

An old man between 60 and 70 years of age, named Robert Dalrymple, living in Shippen street, near Sixth, has been committed to prison on the charge of murdering his wife, on Thursday week, by beating her on the head with his shoe, into which several nails had been driven. They had gone to bed both drunk.

Last Saturday, two men engaged in bricking up a wall, about 30 feet deep, in South Fourth street, were overcome by the vapour from below. One of them, named George Crawford, was entirely suffocated, and drawn out dead.—The other was restored with difficulty.

On Saturday evening, about a quarter before six, Mr. William Brown, cabinet maker, attempted to part two dogs, fighting in the yard of a stable in Harmony Court; when he was struck senseless by a blow on the head from a pitchfork in the hands of the hostler. He was taken home and put to bed. The application of 30 leeches restored his senses about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning. The scull is not broken, but the injury is very great. The hostler, we understand, has been committed.

The proposals for lending to the city 50,000 dollars, at an interest of five per cent. per annum, were on Wednesday opened by the Mayor. About 300,000 dollars were offered, at various premiums. The whole amount was taken at an average premium of 2 and 67-100ths, and a fraction, per cent.; the highest accepted premium being four per cent. and the lowest two and a half.

The Franklin Journal contains a report of an interesting decision of the Supreme Court, upon the law of master and apprentice. The question arose upon an indenture entered into by a boy 15 years of age, with the *consent of his sister, who was the wife of the master.* It was contended that on this ground the indenture was void, the wife being an interested party, and the binding to a certain extent, a binding to herself and for her own advantage. A majority of the court, however, held the indenture to be valid, and remanded the apprentice.

We have received a letter from a friend travelling towards the State of Ohio, dated at Buffalo, May 8th, in which the writer says—"The air here feels as if it came from Greenland, and the ice covers the Lake as far as the eye can reach. I do not believe the lake will be open for navigation under two or three weeks. I have seen a gentleman who arrived from Erie last evening. He says there is a great deal of ice from Erie to this place. I found the roads very bad; and would not advise any one to travel this way before the first of June.

The New-Orleans papers appear to be delighted with their victory over the Governor of Louisiana in the case of the murderer Gayarre, whom he sought to relieve from working on the roads with the other convicts. The criminal made his first appearance in the streets on the afternoon of the 11th ult. The whole gang of convicts, under a strong guard, marched from the prison to the upper extremity of the city, and through some of the principle streets. Gayarre was conspicuous among them, and all eyes were turned upon him. His dress was not altogether the uniform of the corps. Instead of red trousers, shirt and cap, his trousers only were of that colour: he wore a blue roundabout, a common hat, and a black handkerchief on his head. Ever and anon he would wipe the dust from his face with a fine white cambric handkerchief. The convict to whom he was chained was a huge robust fellow, who seemed highly pleased at being placed in such respectable company. At five o'clock the gang returned to the prison, followed by a large concourse of people.

END OF THE WORLD.

They do say that this wicked world is coming to an untimely end, after all. Professor Encke calculates that the comet which has been honoured with his name, will come in contact with the earth at the termination of the period of 219,000,000 of *years*. It will probably break through into Captain Symmes' Hole, and turn the world inside out. We would recommend an exploration of that inside world, for the benefit of such as live to see the catastrophe. It would be more safe than the outside at any rate. If some other "wild colt of a comet" don't hit us a crack before that time we shall do well yet. It is however, at least, *scientifically* acknowledged that the world may come to an end. The possibility of Divine Revelation, may also be allowed, by the *scientific*, before that time. Both have been declared impossible many a time.—*Catskill Recorder.*

The Delegate in Congress from the Territory of Florida, in his last circular to the people, has the following remark:—"An examination of the Island of Key West will be ordered before the next meeting of Congress, with a view of erecting batteries and a tower for defence, and authority given for suitable arrangements for the accommodation of the Judicial and Revenue officers stationed there."

Office of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, May 7.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.—By the packet ship Talma, from New Orleans, we have files of papers to the 23d of April inclusive. From these papers we select the following items;

A New Orleans paper of the 20th of April, says that the ship George Washington, cleared from that port on the 19th for Liverpool, with upwards of 2,800 bales of cotton—she is the largest vessel that ever entered the Mississippi river; her draught of water being eighteen feet.

A fire broke out in the night of the 13th inst. in the dwelling house of Madam Villasse, about half a mile below the city, and entirely consumed it, together with all the out buildings.

Another Steamboat Accident.—On the 9th ult. the Steamboat, from New Orleans for Louisville, burst her boiler, and severely scalded four of her crew.

Central America.—The New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser of the 21st ult. contains extracts from files of the Honduras Gazette up to the 28th March. The colored population of that colony enjoy a great extension of privileges; in fact they are eligible, under certain checks, to fill the highest stations under government.—After a long course of previous oppression, it is not to be wondered at that they are a little restive in their new found liberty, and they seem to contend for greater power, and to wish to controul the white population, which has led to some agitation in their legislature, and suspension of business in their courts.

HONDURAS, March 28, 1829.

By the arrival some days since in this port of the sloop Candida, from St. Phillips' Castle, Golfo Dulce, which vessel left that place the 16th ult., we learn that accounts had been received there, stating that the troops of San Salvador stationed around Guatemala had all been concentrated in old Guatemala, under their General Morazan. His whole force it is said consists of 1500 men, but we imagine the number to be somewhat underrated by the Guatemaltecos.

A new chief for the State of San Salvador has been elected, Citizen Cornejo. As soon as he assumed the reins of Government, he issued orders to General Morazan, to retire with his forces from before Guatemala, and take up his quarters within the state of San Salvador, that negotiations might be opened for a peace. It appears that on the said order being made known to Morazan's troops, they threw their hats in the air, and simultaneously cried "Viva General Morazan, President of the Republic."

From this division in the Salvador party, the Honduras Gazette argues favorable results for Guatemala, and a temporary peace at no distant time.

BELIZE, February 28.

Our last advices from Guatemala state, that the troops of San Salvador about 600 strong, had advanced from Zacapa to the village of San Jose, about 20 miles from the city, where they had encamped, and about 200 men under the command of Colonel Jonama were reconnoitering in the suburbs, but it appears were rather fearful of making an attack. The inhabitants of the city were determined to defend themselves to the last, particularly the females, who paraded the streets in large numbers with knives, threatening destruction to the men who objected to take up arms. Gen. Verveer, the Dutch Ambassador, had been well received at Yzaval by the San Salvador troops, who granted him a guard of honor, and mules to convey his baggage and attendants to the capital.

SERIOUS RIOT.

The laborers on the canal near Clark's Ferry, have again been guilty of outrages against the 'peace and dignity of the commonwealth.' We are informed that on Sunday evening last, one of the Irish laborers went to the house of Mr. Martin, near the Ferry, for some whiskey, and on receiving it refused to pay. Mr. Martin remonstrated with him, and insisted on payment, which being refused, Martin seized the man for the purpose of enforcing payment or the return of the liquor. After the scuffle, the canal man swore that he would bring a company with him, who would pull down Martin's house, and kill him. This threat was not long about being executed, for in a short time he appeared again, attended by a number of his comrades. Finding the doors of the house well secured, they commenced pulling it down. Mr. Martin again remonstrated with them, and begged them to desist from their outrageous conduct, threatening to fire upon them in case they did not; his admonitions however were of no service, and in self defence he was compelled to fire upon the assailants. Happily, none were killed, but two or three were severely wounded, one in the elbow by a musket ball, and one in the thigh. We have no later news from the scene of riot, but suspect that there has been some serious work, as the Sheriff, we are informed, is at this moment calling to his assistance a *posse commitatus* to assist him in restoring order.—*Pennsylvania Intelligencer.*

Augusta, Geo. May 4.—Last week as the driver of a hack belonging to Mr. Thomas G. Hall, of this city, with a lady and gentleman in it, passed a well on the road to Columbia, S. C. 6 miles from this place, he stopped to water his horses. He gave the lines to the passenger, and went behind the carriage to untie his bucket. —While thus engaged, one of the horses, fretted by the heat, rubbed off his bridle; and the lady, at the same moment, and for the like reason, taking off her bonnet, frightened the horse, who dashed forward with his mate; and the well being badly covered and very wide, both horses were precipitated to the bottom, 55 feet deep. The passengers remained unhurt. The *screams* of the distressed horses in their dying agonies were heard by a gentleman at the distance of three-fourths of a mile, who declared they were the most awful sounds he ever heard.

ANOTHER ROBBERY.

The store of Messrs. Crockett, Seaver, & Co. in India street, was the scene of a rather singular robbery on Saturday night. On entering the store yesterday morning some things were found out of place, and the change which was left in the money drawer (about 10 or $12) was missing. An examination was commenced to ascertain what had actually been taken. A person who went into the cellar discovered a pair of boots lying near a brandy cask, and stooped to pick them up; but judge his surprise when he found there was a being in human shape attached to them! On bringing the fellow to the light he was recognized as one who was seen lying on the outside cellar door on Saturday afternoon, and who, with an accomplice, (as it appears by his confession) slipped down and was locked in. After rifling the money drawer, they shared their booty; and while one made his escape, the other sipped brandy till he was *dead drunk*, and very contentedly lay down by the cask, where he was found, as above stated, and committed to jail.—*Boston Palladium.*

OHIO SHARP SHOOTERS.

The saying is, that the backwoodsmen can shoot out a musqueto's eye at a hundred yards distance. We are not exactly prepared to 'go the whole hog' in endorsing this assertion, but state the following fact, on the authority of the Lebanon Democrat of Saturday last.—On the 15th 16th and 17th inst. sixteen persons in Washington township, Warren county, killed six thousand one hundred and two squirrels!—127 a day for each man, and six over.

In 1817, Jamestown, in Chatauque county, N. Y. contained four houses; now it has 100, and 900 inhabitants. They have got a little steamboat on the lake.

Governor SHULZE and Mr. BLYTHE, Secretary of the Commonwealth, arrived in this city on Thursday, and have taken lodgings at Mr. Clemants' Hotel, sign of the Indian Queen, South Fourth-street.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

(Third night of the French CORPS DE BALLET.
First Appearance of Mr. BLAKE.

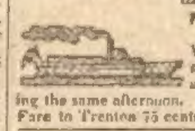
This evening, will be presented the only time this season, the first part of KING HENRY IV. or, the Humours of Sir John Falstaff. To conclude with (first time in America) the popular, Comic French Ballet, LES VENDANGEURS; or, Les Deux Baillifs Dupes. In the course of which a number of Dances, by the characters.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.

This evening will be presented *The Slave*, or Love and Gratitude—a dance by Mr. and Miss Kerr—and *No Song, No Supper*. On Monday Miss COLEMAN makes her fourth appearance as Donna Violante, in the *Wonder*.

SUNDAY EXCURSION.

For Burlington, Bristol, Whitehill & Bordentown.



THE Steam Boat PHILADELPHIA, Capt. Z. W. KELLUM, will leave Arch street Wharf on Sunday next, at seven o'clock, A. M. returning the same afternoon. Fare up and down 75 cents.—Fare to Trenton 75 cents. may 16—It

TO ALL THE LADIES.

JUST published and for sale by J. GRIGG, No. 9 North Fourth street, THE LADIES' LEXICON, and Parlour Companion, containing nearly every word in the English Language, and exhibiting the Plurals of nouns, and the participles of verbs; being also particularly adapted to the use of Academies and Schools. By William Grimshaw, Author of a History of the United States, &c. &c.

☞The publisher particularly recommends this valuable little work to every Lady, and even Gentlemen who pride themselves on correct spelling in their Epistolatory Correspondence. may 16—2tif

A GENTLEMAN,

ABOUT 24 years of age, who has lately been affected in his mind, left his lodgings on the afternoon of the 8th inst. and has not since been heard of.—He is an entire stranger to the city and its vicinity, and, it is suspected, he may have wandered into the country, and has not been able to find his way back to the city.

He was clothed with a straw hat, without lining, a blue frock coat, black cloth vest, light coloured cassimere pantaloons, and shoes.

Any person who can give information of him to Dr. S. Jackson, at the South West corner of Sassom and Eighth streets, will be rewarded for their trouble. may 16—1t*

PONGEES.

E. FAUSSET, No. 10 South Second street, has just received 2 cases Pongees, of a superior quality; also, a large assortment of spring goods, among which are, Palmerienes, Crape De Lyons, Bathannette, Gros De Naples, Gros De Indes, Avignon Florences, Italian Alantins, Silk and Cotton Hose, Gauze Veils, Grenadine Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, super Cambric Ginghams, Irish Linens, first quality Cashmere and Merino Shawls and Scarfs, some with plain borders, for Friends. may 16—3t*

Baker's Intelligence Office,

NO. 3 Franklin Place, Procures Houses and Parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar Keepers, Hostlers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Bought Servants.

For sale, the time of a good coloured Girl, 18 years old, and 10 to serve.

Persons having Real Estate to sell or let, will find it to their interest to enter it gratis. may 15—3t*

TO THE LADIES.

JUST received this morning, from New York, 1 case 1200 yards superfine plain French Batiste, at 50 cents a yard; 1200 pair ladies' white cotton hose, damaged on the voyage, at 25 cents a pair; 20 dozen ladies' English cotton hose, large size, with extra threads in heels and feet, at 50 cents a pair; 200 pair bobbin nets, at 28; 200 pair superfine and fashionable collars, usually sold at 50 cents; children's and misses' and boy's hosiery, men's ditto; 500 yards pea Batiste, at 25 cents a yard; 1 case silk umbrellas, far below the manufacturer's price; with a large assortment of spring goods, of French, English, and American manufacture; 1000 pair cut glass salt-cellars, at 18¾ cents a pair, usually sold in the China stores at 37½ a pair; 1000 boxes hooks and eyes, at 10 cents a box; 1000 ditto, at 18¾, No. 6; 100 ditto, at 28 cents a box, and warranted 100 pair to the box; 100 pieces warranted blue Nankin, at 1 50 a piece; 100 pieces yellow ditto, at 1 12½ a piece; with a variety of cheap auction goods, which we are daily receiving, and will sell for a small advance, at No. 46 North Fourth street.

N. B. 1000 paper and palm leaf fans, at 8 cts.; 2000 yards gauze cap ribbon, at 6¼ cents a yard. may 16—tf

MR. HENDERSON,

No. 381 Race St. 1st door above 11th St.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he practises his profession of CUPPING, BLEEDING, LEECHING and TOOTH DRAWING, on the most reasonable terms. Also, Cupping and Leeching by Mrs. Henderson. may 15—3t*

PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.

FLOUR, Superfine, per bbl.	4	$7 00 a 00 00	
Rye,		3 50 a 00 00	
CORN MEAL, in hhds.		11 50 a 00 00	
Do. bbls.		2 12½ a 00 00	
WHISKEY, in hhds. per gal.		00 22½ a 00 00	
Do. in bbls.		00 23 a 00 00	

ALMANACK.

1829. MAY.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
16 Saturday,	4 52	7 8	0 41	Last Quar. 12th
17 Sunday,	4 51	7 9	1 17	
18 Monday,	4 50	7 10	1 53	
19 Tuesday,	4 50	7 10	2 29	
20 Wednesday,	4 49	7 11	3 8	
21 Thursday,	4 48	7 12	3 48	New Moon 20th
22 Friday,	4 47	7 13	4 27	

MARRIED.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Pitts, Mr. THEODORE M. EVANS, to Miss SARAH BURKE, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Pitts, Mr. WILLIAM ALTEMUS, to Miss ELIZA A. HOLMES, all of this city.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Pitts, Mr. WILLIAM PLATT, to Miss PHEBE POPE, all of this city.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. ERASMUS KELLY, to Miss JANE, eldest daughter of Mr Amos Jones, of the Northern Liberties.

On Sunday evening, the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Deschealis, Mr. THOMAS STRICKLIN, of Massachusetts, to Miss HARRIET KING, of Philadelphia.

On Wednesday evening, by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Mr. ROBERT HUDDELL, to Miss MARY G. daughter of the late John S. Smith, Esq. all of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 12th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kelley, Mr. ANDREW M'CALLA, of this city, to Miss ELLEN M'GAULEY, of Southwark.

On Monday evening, the 11th inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Capt. JAMES DEVEREAUX, to Miss MARY COATS, daughter of Capt. Richard Garwood, all of Southwark.

On Monday evening, 4th inst. by the Rev. William Ramsey, Mr. JAMES C. CRAWFORD, to Miss JEMIMA B. COWAN, all of Southwark.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Sargent, Mr. JOSEPH STILLWAGON, of Spring Garden, to Miss MARY OWEN, of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Wm. E. Ashton, Mr. EZEKIEL CUSTEN, to Miss SARAH ANN RUSSELL, both of Southwark.

On Thursday evening, the 7th inst. by the Rev. A. H. Dashiell, Mr. THOMAS F. CURTIS, of Southwark, to Miss ANN FEINOUR, of this city.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Chambers, Mr. JAMES P. SMITH, Artist, to Miss MARY ADAMS, all of this city.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. George Y. Morehouse, Mr. JOHN DOBBINS, jr. Merchant, to Miss SARAH B. daughter of General Samuel J. Read, all of Mount Holly, N. J.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Henry Chase, Mr. ISAAC LEGGETT, to Miss SARAH ANN, daughter of Capt. Shubael Swain, all of this city.

At New York, on Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Stillwell, Mr. JOHN REMICK, formerly of Philadelphia, to Mrs. LYDIA BILLING, of New York.

At Sag Harbour, Long Island, New York, on the 29th ult. by the Rev. John D. Garner, Captain JEREMIAH BRIGGS, of this city, formerly of the United States Navy, to Miss JANE R. HEDGES, of that place.

DIED.

Very suddenly, at Germantown, on Tuesday evening, of the Cholera Morbus, Mrs. SUSANNAH HOFFMAN, in the 76th year of her age.

On Wednesday evening, in the 67th year of his age, Mr. JOHN SINGER.

On the 14th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH, relict of John Wright.

On the 8th inst. at his father's residence, near Darby, Delaware county, JAMES BUNTING, Jr. aged 19 years.

On the afternoon of the 12th inst. Mrs. SARAH BROWN, widow of the late John Brown, Jr. of the Northern Liberties.

On the 13th inst. aged about 60 years, widow of Joseph Burroughs, late of this city.

On Wednesday, the 13th inst. after a short illness, ALBERT M'CURDY, eldest son of J. H. M'Curdy.

On the 1st May, of consumption, Mr. AMOS PENEGAR, of West Philadelphia, in the 72d year of his age.

On Thursday morning, Mr. JOSEPH KARRICK, late Merchant of Baltimore.

Yesterday, in the 50th year of his age, Mr. JOHN C. WARREN, Tailor, after a lingering illness.

On Monday, in the 47th year of his age, JAMES PLEASANTS, late of this city, merchant.

On Monday morning, Mr. JAMES B. SCOTT, in the thirty eighth year of his age.

On Saturday evening, 9th inst. in the 21st year of his age, WILLIAM LANE DAVIDSON.

On the 8th inst. Mrs. MARGARET GROVES, widow of the late Michael Groves, aged 85 years.

On Monday morning, Mr. JOHN HOWELL, in the 56th year of his age.

On Monday, in the 72d year of his age, Mr. JOHN M'LEOD, of the district of Southwark.

On Monday morning, after a short but severe illness, WILLIAM W. son of John Simon, jr. aged 8 years.

Suddenly, on the 11th inst. CHRISTIANA HARTH, the wife of Mr. Joseph Barth, in the 64th year of her age.

At Burlington, N. J. on the 5th instant, aged 80 years, Mrs. LUCY JARVIS, relict of the late Right Rev. Dr. Abraham Jarvis, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Connecticut.

FRIEND; OR, ADVOCATE OF TRUTH AND QUAKER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the patrons of the above publications, and particularly those north of Pennsylvania, that he will be in New York during the continuance of the approaching Yearly Meeting, where he will be happy to receive new subscriptions, moneys due, &c. He will also have with him for sale, the following publications, handsomely bound in boards, and in leather, viz:

The 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th vols. of the Quaker, containing numerous Sermons, by Elias Hicks, Thomas Wetherald, Edward Stabler, John Comly, Edward Hicks, Jesse Kersey, and others.

The 1st vol. of the Friend or Advocate of Truth.

Wetherald's Sermons in Baltimore, Washington and Annapolis.

The Trial of Friends at Steubenville, Ohio, and in Philadelphia.

The Power of Deception Unveiled, by John Jones.

Cockburn's Review—Portrait of Elias Hicks.

Job Scott's Salvation by Christ.

Discipline of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting.

Gould's Short Hand, 7th edition, with 17 new copper-plate engravings.

Perfect Sets of the Advocate of Truth for 1829.

Orthodoxy Unmasked, by G. W. Banks, &c. &c.

MARCUS T. C. GOULD.

Philadelphia, May 15, 1829. may 16—tf

REMOVAL.

Cashmere, Crape, Silk, Cloth, and Merino Shawl Dressing Establishment.

MRS. E. SINCLAIR respectfully acquaints the public, that she has removed from James Winter's, No. 37 Arch street, to No. 130 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, first door above Pine, where she intends carrying on the CLEANSING AND DRESSING OF SHAWLS, &c. and from the general satisfaction hitherto so kindly expressed by those who have employed her, she hopes for a continuation of their patronage—assuring them, on her part, of every exertion to merit their encouragement.

N. B. The fringe curled, the colours warranted not to fade, and the articles made to look equal to new.

may 13—

MR. GOULD will, on Monday next, the 11th of May, commence a course of *Stenographic Instructions*, at his residence, No. 6 North Eighth street, Philadelphia. The course will consist of *ten practical lessons*, of an hour each, at such time in the day or evening, as may best suit the learners.

The advantages resulting from a knowledge of this art, are so numerous and obvious, as to require an explanation. Those, therefore, who may think it desirable to write from *five to ten times* as fast as they now do, will do well to call as above, where every satisfaction will be given upon the subject. may 2—tf

CONSUMPTION CURED.

The INDIAN SPECIFIC, for the Prevention and cure of coughs, colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, and diseases of the Breast and Lungs, &c.

Dr. CLARKSON FREEMAN, Proprietor of this Specific, resided upwards of four years among the different Tribes of North American Indians, and with unwearied diligence, used every means in his power to acquire a knowledge of the different remedies used by them, for the cure of their sick and wounded, and more particularly of those which they take to prevent and cure Consumptions, and complaints of the Breast and Lungs.—He observed the Indians were subject to numerous and similar complaints to those of the white people, and from their mode of living, and being exposed to the inclemency of all weathers, many of their complaints were more complicated and violent. Although many of their diseases were of such a nature as would, with people in a civilized state, have terminated in confirmed Consumptions, yet, during all the time he was with them, he did not hear of one who died of a Consumption.

So happy are they in their knowledge of remedies, and so certain of their effects, when in time applied, that it may be said, "a true Consumption is a disease never known or heard of among them." The truth of this observation must be corroborated by all who have had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with these people. It may then be asked why they are exempt from these complaints? the reason is obvious—because they immediately seek for relief, and prevent those complaints which insensibly undermine the constitution, and bring on incurable Consumptions.

Bills of directions accompany each bottle of the Specific, pointing out, in a conspicuous manner, all the symptoms in the different stages of these distressing diseases. Also, particular directions respecting DIET and REGIMEN, and how patients are to conduct themselves through every stage until health is restored, for vain and useless would be the prescriptions of the ablest physicians, accompanied with the most powerful and useful medicines, if his directions are not faithfully adhered to.

The public are informed that the depositions of 287 persons have been taken before the proper authorities in the city of Lancaster, all completely cured of the most desperate cases of Consumption, some of which are detailed in the bills accompanying each bottle.

☞For sale, wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, at the Lancaster Infirmary, South Queen street, in the city of Lancaster.

N. B. None are genuine without the Signature of the Proprietor. may 16—only

The Roxborough Express Horse Company,

FOR the detection and prosecution of Horse Thieves, will hold a stated meeting, at the House of MICHAEL SNYDER, Manayunk Hotel, on Thursday evening, the 28th inst. The roll will be called at half past seven o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, as there is business of importance to be laid before the Members.

may 16—2t* WILLIAM MATHEYS, Secretary.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE CASKET FOR MAY,

EMBELLISHED with a fine Portrait of Major General ANTHONY WAYNE; Views of *Friends' Meeting, Lower Merion*, and *Masonic Hall, Philadelphia*; and *Music*.

CONTENTS.—Biographical Memoir of Gen. Anthony Wayne—Travels in the Levant—Meeting of the Ships—Subordination—Night—Sketch of Earl Camden—The Bohemian Dancer—Herculaneum and Pompeii—The Heart and Lyre—Friends' Meeting, Lower Merion—Masonic Hall—Cultivation of Moral and Religious Feelings—Adventures of Madames Dykes and their Children—Moore, the Poet—Insects—Sketch of the Storming of Badajoz—the Horse Shoe Leap—'Tis Home where the Heart is—A Mother's Love—Intemperance, an Allegory—Monuments of Antiquity—Travelling—Trial of a Bachelor—*Wit and Sentiment*—Meteorological Observations—*Music*, "The Pilgrim of Love."

POETRY.—Stanzas, *Emily*—Lines in Clifford Grove, *W. F. Martin*—To ——, *Medora*—The Mother, *Milford Bard*—The Warrior's Grave, *Oscar*—To Time, *Senex*—A Wish, *W. F. Martin*—Sonnet to a Star, *Senex*—The Gems, *C. A. O.*—To a Sigh, *Senex*—To ——, *Laura*—To my Heart, *Senex*—To Evening, *F. M. L.*—Sonnet to Sleep, *Carlos*—A Farewell to Fancy, *Lycidas*.

Price $2 50 a year—single Nos. 25 cents. Published monthly by S. C. ATKINSON,
may 16—tf No. 112 Chesnut street.

WATERPROOF COMPOSITION,

FOR BOOTS & SHOES.

THE above composition is highly recommended by Dr. Mitchell, and several other eminent gentlemen of New York. It has also been used by several gentlemen of this city, who recommend it very highly. It is put up in bottles of convenient size, and accompanied with printed directions for its use, and for sale wholesale and retail, by the Subscriber, sole agent for the Manufacturer. Price per single bottle, 25 cents.

Also, a good assortment of Gentlemen's copper nailed Boots, a part of which are square toes, for $2 50. Any gentleman can now be furnished with a genteel *waterproof* Boot, for the very low price of 2 dollars and 75 cents.

Also, a large and general assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses' and Children's Shoes and Boots, manufactured expressly for retailing, and will be sold low.

SAMUEL D. BREED,
may 16—tf No. 8 North Sixth street.

VAPOUR BATHS,

NO. 3 LIBRARY STREET,

OPEN every day, at all hours, and suitable attendance provided for both sexes.

For Rheumatic, Syphilitic, Mercurial, Cutaneous Diseases, &c. Price of a single Bath, 50 cents; Tickets for the Season, $10.

Vapour Bathing, unrivalled as a luxury and cleanser of the skin, is highly important as a *Therapeutic Agent*.—The Proprietor will cheerfully meet the views of Medical Gentlemen in adapting the Vapour to the System under such modifications, embracing temperature and quality, as may be best suited to particular instances.

The popular opinion, that Vapour Bathing, by opening the pores of the skin, renders the system injuriously susceptible of atmospheric impressions, is without foundation, and unsustained by experience. "We have administered, "says a celebrated French Physician," the Vapour Bath with the same security and equal success in all the different periods of life. The greatest heat of Summer, and the extreme cold of Winter, do not forbid its use. As a means of preserving health, it might indeed to be particularly employed in cold and damp weather." It may not be improper to observe, that the *humid* Vapour, either simple or compound, is always used, except in those cases, in which a preference is given

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

LOVE'S LADDER.

ADMIRATION.

While graceful Charlotte leads the gay quadrille,
What new sensations Henry's bosom fill,
As introduction gain'd, the youth advances,
And hopes she's disengaged the two next dances.

FLIRTATION.

The suit obtain'd, they tread the mazy round.
At length fatigued a seat's convenient found,
Henry, assiduous, plies the glittering fan,
And proves himself a very nice young man.

APPROBATION.

With favouring smile, the fair one hears his prattle
Sips lemonade, and vows he's quite a rattle,
Then as new raptures rise in every glance,
Exclaims, "I think we'd better join the dance."

DECLARATION.

Next morn he calls, the custom's very old,
To hope the lady has not taken cold,
Thinks she looks charmingly in chinabille,
And tells what pangs his stricken bosom fill.

PUZZLES.

I am a word of three syllables. My first is four-tenths of a kind of wine; my second three-fifths of a small fruit: my last is half of a certain profession, and my whole is a useful vessel.

EMMA.

I am a word of seven letters. My 1st, 3d and 2d is a fish; my 2d, 3d and 4th a member of the human body; my 4th, 6th, 5th and 7th is an insect; my 2d, 5th, 6th and 3d is a by-road; my 2d, 3d, 5th and 6th is meagre; my 7th, 5th and 6th is used by tanners; my 6th, 5th and 4th is a useful animal; my 7th, 6th, 2d and 1st is a narrative; my 4th, 5th, 2d and 1st is what sailors dread; my 5th, 4th and 1st is honorable; and my whole is beautiful.—What am I? A. J. D

Answer to the Riddle in our last—BLANKET.

SIGNS.

To hear a death-watch, denotes that there is a little insect near you.—To see strange lights is a sign that there is something to cause them, or that your head is disordered.—To see an apparition, or to be bewitched, is an incontestible evidence that you are lacking in common sense.

DREAMS.

To dream, and to remember your dream, is a forerunner that you were not awake, nor very sound asleep, when you dreamed.—To tell your dreams, prognosticates that you might be better employed.—For a young lady to dream very particularly of any certain young gentleman, foretells that she purchased her last hat to attract his attention.—To dream of happiness, shows that you will probably be disappointed when you awake.

THE RETORT SURGICAL.

At a late examination of the College of Surgeons, a candidate was asked by Abernethy what he would do if a man were blown up with gunpowder? "Why," coolly answered the tyro, "wait till he came down again." "True," said Abernethy, "and suppose I kicked you for such an impertinent reply, what muscles should I put in motion?" "Why," said the young man, "the flexors and extensors of my right arm, for I should *floor* you directly."—*London Paper.*

An honest Tar hired a horse to carry him a few miles, but before he had gone many yards he found he possessed all the faults of many of the unfortunate four-footed hirelings of the road, such as blindness, lameness, stumbling, &c. The sailor, however, (having been unshipped twice with very little ceremony in the length of half a mile, by the creature falling on his knees,) hit upon a very whimsical mode of curing the impediment—which was by tying a large stone to his tail; and in that way rode several miles, saying "it was the only thing to prevent the ship's going too much ahead."

A facetious parson of a country parish, was employed some years since to unite a rustic pair in the holy bands of matrimony. As soon as the knot was tied, "well sir" says Jonathan, 'what's the damage?' 'Nothing I hope,' replies his reverence, 'if there is any done it is none of mine; 'you alone are answerable for the proceedings of this evening.' 'But I mean, sir, what's to pay?' 'O that depends on circumstances.' 'When I marry a couple, if the bridegroom is rather indifferent to his bride, he hands over a legal fee, four and six pence.—If he is pretty fond of her he will pay a dollar or a crown.—If he is very deeply in love, he will not think of giving less than a couple of dollars or a couple of crowns.'

SLEEPY JOKE.—A Clergyman in the North haranguing one afternoon to a very drowsy congregation, it chanced that a poor half-witted creature, called Daft Willie, strolled into the aisle where, with mouth half open and vacant stare, he gazed intently on the Minister. As profound slumber was still the order of the day with the flock, "Mess John" made a full pause —"Is it fit or decent (he cried) to repose in the house of God? Rouse ye sleepers, and take example from that poor idiot, who is all attention to the sermon." "Troth, your Reverence," exclaimed Willie, "if I had nae been a poor idiot, I should hae *been asleep too.*"

SEASONING.—Dionysius, the tyrant, being at an entertainment, given to him by the Lacedemonians, expressed some disgust at their black broth. "No wonder," said one of them, "for it wants seasoning." "What seasoning!" asked the tyrant. "Labour," replied the citizen, "joined with hunger and thirst."

LIVING ON STEAM.—The great utility of steam as a mechanical agent is acknowledged; but few would have expected to find it made a prime article of food, as Parisian ingenuity is trying to make it. A restaurateur, at Paris, has offered to feed five hundred people for two sous a-head, by means of the vapour arising from his stews, soups, and pasties! He asserts, that he can, by this means, live eight days without eating; and that such unsubstantial diet may equally support the poorer classes.

SANDWICHES.

Lord Sandwich, when minister of state, having passed twenty-four hours at a public gaming table, was so absorbed in play during the whole time, that he had no subsistance but a bit of beef between two slices of toasted bread, which he eat without ever quitting the game. This new dish was ever afterwards, and is to this day, called by the name of the minister who invented it.

A CHOP HOUSE.

Not less curious than the talk of the chop houses is their silence. Two strangers meet in one box, and sit at one table; and to an Englishman, there cannot be a greater stranger than an Englishman. While one is reading the newspaper, the other will amuse himself with spinning the spoons or playing with the salt; till, at length, dinner arrives, and his mouth is opened. It is curious to see how apparently constrained and awkward are the movements of persons who in these houses are alone, yet not alone. They look as if they thought that they were seen, yet seem to try to regulate their movements as if they were altogether unseen. This is the embarrassment of people who would be observed without being supposed to know it; they love to be thought much of, but are ashamed to be looked at. True ease results from indifference to eyes and observations, and is acquired only by constant intercourse. Society rubs off all the awkwardness of character.

SOURCE OF SALT IN SEA WATER.

It has been supposed by some naturalists that the salt in the sea has been gradually augmented by saline particles brought into it by rivers, but this cause is totally inadequate to explain the immense quantity of salt existing in the whole mass of the ocean. If the average depth of the sea be ten miles, and it contains 2 1-2 per cent. of salt, were the water entirely evaporated, the thickness of the saline residue would exceed 1000 feet.—*Bakewell's Introduction to Geology.*

A friend who has lately been at Madras has described to us a most singular exhibition he witnessed there, of which we are astonished our Madras contemporaries have made no mention. A Brahmin of very high caste has acquired, by some means which have hitherto evaded the acutest perceptions of the scientific gentlemen of Madras, the power of posing himself in the air in a most extraordinary manner. The only apparatus seen is a piece of plank, which with four pegs he forms into a kind of long stool. Upon this, in a little brass saucer or socket, he places, in a perpendicular position, a hollow bamboo, over which he puts a kind of crutch like that of a walking crutch, covering that with a piece of common hide; these materials he carries with him in a little bag, which is shown to those who come to see him exhibit, which he does in some gentleman's house as a favour, and not for any remuneration. The servants of the house hold a blanket before him, and when it is withdrawn he is discovered poised in the air, about four feet from the ground, in a sitting attitude, the outer edge of one hand merely touching the crutch, the fingers of that hand deliberately counting beads; the other hand and arm held up in an erect posture. In this position the gentleman who described the exhibition to us saw him continue for upwards of 12 minutes!—The blanket was then held up before him, and they heard a gurgling noise like that occasioned by wind escaping from a bladder or tube, and when the screen was withdrawn, he was again standing on *terra firma.* There are several other gentlemen now in Calcutta who witnessed this extraordinary exhibition, and all tried in vain to detect any hidden agency which could account for it. The same man has the power of staying under water for several hours. He declines to explain how he does it, merely saying he has been long accustomed to do so. If he would set up for a prophet, what myriads of converts could he not make!—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

LOSS OF LIFE IN BATTLE.

The following is a general estimate of the losses sustained by the English army, under the command of Lord Wellington, from the time of his appointment to it, in Portugal, until peace. In the campaign of 1808, 69 officers, and 1,015 men fell; 1809, 243 officers and 4,088 men; 1810, 78 officers and 621 men; 1811, 429 officers and 7,384 men; 1812, 816 officers and 11,030 men; 1813 1,025 officers and 14,966 men; 1814, 400 officers and 4,791 men; 1815, 717 officers, and 9,485 men. Total, 3807 officers and 54,288 men killed or wounded. This total does not include the Brunswickers, Hanoverians, Portuguese nor Spaniards. It is remarkable, that at Salamanca the proportion of the killed to the combatants was one to ninety; at Victoria, 1 to 74; Waterloo, 1 to 40; while at the battle of the Nile, the ratio was one to 36: at Trafalgar, 1 to 41; at Copenhagen, 1 to 39.

ADVANTAGES OF SILK CLOTHES IN DAMP WEATHER.—In moist or rainy weather, we feel oppressed and drowsy; because all moisture greedily absorbs our electricity, which is the buoyant cordial of the body. To remedy this inconvenience, we have only to discover a good non-conductor of electricity, to prevent its escape from the body; and this we have in silk, which is so excellent a non-conductor that the thunderbolt or the forked lightning itself, could not pass through the thinnest silk handkerchief, provided always that it be quite dry. Those, therefore, who are apt to become low-spirited and listless in damp weather, will find silk waistcoat, drawers and stockings, the most powerful of all cordials. Flannel is also good, but nothing so powerful as silk. Wash-leather is likewise a non-conductor of electricity, and may be used by those who prefer it. But silk is by far the best, and those who dislike to wear flannel next to the skin, will find equal benefit by substituting cotton shirts, drawers and stockings, with silk ones over them; or where more heat is required, flannel ones between the cotton and the silk, for the silk should always be outermost.—*Athenæum.*

Exhausting and Ameliorating Crops.

The cause which give to particular crops the character of being exhausting or ameliorating to the soil, depend either on their being allowed to mature their seed, on their particular mode of culture, which admits of the tillage of the ground during their growth, and on their yielding manure. Wheat, barley, oats, and rye, are consequently exhausting. Turnips, carrots, parsnips, beet, cabbage, and rape, if cultivated for their leaves only, are ameliorating.

In the case of the latter, the mode of cultivation, and the quantity and quality of manure it produces, combine with the other circumstance of its not being allowed to mature its seeds, to render it one of the most ameliorating of all crops; whereas, if allowed to run to seed, it becomes one of the most exhausting. Potatoes and beans, although allowed to mature their seeds, are considered among the ameliorating crops, because they admit of being cultivated at wide intervals, and permit the ground to be tilled completely during their growth; they also yield manure. Clovers, if used for herbage, or cut early for food, are ameliorating. If cultivated for their seeds, exhausting.—*Quar. Jour. of Agriculture.*

Fertilizing effects of Chlorine on Seeds for Sowing.

The employment of chlorine, or oxymuriatic acid, in preparing seeds for sowing, is recommended by M. Remond, as capable of increasing the produce three and four fold what it would be in ordinary cultivation. The process is as follows: The grain to be first steeped for twelve hours in water from a river or fountain, never from a well; then to be added to the water sixteen or seventeen drops of oxymuriatic acid for every quart; the whole to be shaken together, in order that it may be well mixed.—After six hours additional shaking, under exposure to the sun and beneath a glass bell; or for want of such an instrument, a frame of oiled paper, the seeds to be put into a cloth; then to be divided for the purpose of sowing, and mixed with a sufficient quantity of cinders, sand or dry mould; after this to be sown, and the water in which they were soaked thrown over the ground which covers them. It is also recommended, when practicable, to water, at intervals, the plants with the acidulated water of oxymuriatic acid, in the proportions of that used in the steeping the seeds, in order to keep up the activity of their vegetation, and to favour the development of the plant.—*Bull Univ.*

ENRICHING PROPERTIES OF WATER.

Water even in the purest state in which it can be found, is an enricher. Spring water universally produces the earliest bite, and calcarous springs the best grass. Water in which flax has been steeped, and which the farmer is often puzzled to get rid of without polluting the streams in his neighborhood, forms a superior substance for irrigating; but, in short, the more abundantly water is impregnated, either from running through a tract of rich soil, or from receiving the refuse of towns and manufactories, or even from being exposed to mixture with putrid substances, (and so becoming putrid itself in ponds or in reservoirs, so much the more are its effects beneficial; and it has been frequently remarked, that no water is so enriching as that which is given in summer floods.

Wholesale Shoe and Boot Warehouse,

NO. 15 North Third street, between Market street and the City Hotel, Philadelphia.
Jan. 5—1y ABRAHAM SCHRACK.

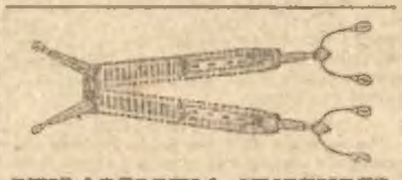
JOSEPH & THOMAS WOOD & CO.

No. 65 Market street,

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of Merchants to their present assortment of Staple and Fancy Silks, Laces, Bobbinets, &c. as in addition to their former supply, they have received by the latest arrivals, a large assortment, among which are the following, viz
Italian Lutestrings, jet and blue black,
French black Lutestrings, 3 and 4-4 wide,
Lutestring black Urseals,
Grenadine and Gauze Scarfs and Hdkfs.
Gros de Nap Hdkfs.
Love Hdkfs. and Ribands,
Paleorine and Batiste, for Dresses,
Black Silk Serge and Levantines,
Silk Velvets, superior black and assorted,
French Crapes, black, white and assorted,
Arcophine do. do. do.
Elastic Garters,
Double Florences, black, white and assorted,
Silk Gloves, do. do. do.
Silk Hose and Half Hose, black and white,
Hoskin Gloves, Men's, Boulard's make,
Do, Women's, white and assorted,
Black Mode, 3 and 4-4 wide,
Swiss Muslins, figured and plain,
Thread Laces and Edgings,
4, 5, 6 and 7-4 plain Bobbinet,
4-4 figured any
1 case No. 5-12 figured Taffeta Ribands, new style,
2 do. No. 6-16 and 9-22 do. do.
1 do. No. 12-50 do. do.
Edged and plain Taffeta and Satin Ribands, superior quality, Nos. 11, 9, 2-12, 3, 4-16, 6-12,
New style Belt and Cap Ribands,
And an assortment of Canton Sarsnets, Sewhaws, Satins, Crapes, Robes, Shawls, Camlets, Ponges, for Hatters, Palm Leaf Fans, &c. jan. 31—tf

To Carpenters & Bricklayers.

FOR SALE, 30 Ladders. Inquire at Shop No. 20 Stamper's Alley, running from Second to Third streets, between Pine and Lombard streets.
april 4—3m*



PHILADELPHIA SUSPENDER MANUFACTORY,

No. 26 South Fourth street,
OPPOSITE THE INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL.

VAN HORN & PIMM respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they manufacture and have constantly on hand at their store, as above, a general assortment of Silk, Worsted and Cotton Suspenders, Russian Belts, Silk, Hair and Patent Leather Stocks, Vest Springs, Cravat Stiffeners, &c. all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.
☞ All kinds of Suspenders repaired.
Oct. 11—8m

LEBANON GARDEN.

JOHN PASCALL, respectfully informs his friends and the Public, that he will commence serving TURTLE SOUP, on Sunday next, any time after 11 o'clock, A. M. and continue to do so during the season.
N. B. Families supplied. may 2—3t

FREE GROCERIES.

A GENERAL assortment of Groceries, *warranted to have been raised without the aid of slave-labour,* consisting of
Brown Sugar, from 8 to 12½ cents per lb.
White do. from 13 to 15 cents per lb.
Lump and Loaf do. manufactured from the Maple.
Molasses of different qualities
Coffee, from 12½ to 20 cents per lb.
Spanish, Half Spanish and Common Segars.
Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,
Rice, Indigo, Salt and Spices.
Teas of superior quality.
With such other articles as can be procured of this description, constantly for sale at
C. PEIRCE'S Free Grocery Store, S.E. corner of march 28—6m Third and Noble streets.

New Circulating Library,

137 *North Eighth street, 6 doors above Race.*

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends, and the public in general, for their liberality in patronising his Library in its infant state, and hopes by his endeavors to please, in judiciously selecting, and constantly increasing his stock, to merit an increasing share of patronage.

Upwards of one thousand volumes have already been added to the first stock; the two last novels published in New York, viz:—The Castilian, a Spanish Romance, and the Trials of Life, by the author of De Lisle, were scarcely one hour in this city, before they were on my counter, and in the hands of a subscriber to this library.

N. B. A handsome lot of Juvenile Books, well assorted. Also, Miscellaneous Books, and all articles of Stationery, for sale at the Library.
april 25—tf C. STELLWAGEN.

EXHIBITION

OF the Art of Fancy Glass Working and Spinning, at the Masonic Hall.

Mr. L. FINN begs leave to inform the Citizens of Philadelphia, that he will exhibit, for a short time, his curious and interesting Art of Fancy Glass Working and Spinning, which has been so extensively patronized in different cities in Europe and America, and trusts he will be able to gratify the curious and scientific that may favour him with their patronage.

The great variety of Ornaments of different colored Glass and Enamel, manufactured by the Advertiser, in the presence of the company, would exceed the limits of this advertisement; suffice it to say, there is scarcely any thing in nature or art but can be successfully imitated. The numerous ornaments are for sale, and form rare and curious specimens of art, well adapted as presents for relatives or a fair friend.

Admission 25 cents—children half price. Free admission tickets, not transferable, one dollar. Open from 10 till 2, and from 7 till 9 o'clock.

☞ This Exhibition is particularly interesting, and merits the attention of Heads of Families and Guardians.
may 2—2m

REMOVAL.

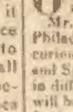
STOCKLEY & BIRCH, TAILORS,

HAVE removed from No. 149 to 163 Chesnut street, a few doors above. They have on hand, an excellent assortment of goods in their line, suitable for the season and fashion, which they will make to order of short notice, and in the best manner. They make use of the present occasion to tender their thanks to their friends for past favours, and respectfully solicit their continuance. may 2—tf

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, about the 10th of April last, a boy named JAMES SMITH, 17 years of age, about 5 feet 3 inches high, bright mulatto complexion, spare visage and genteel shape. Had on when he went away, corduroy pantaloons and roundabout, and white hat, trimmed with crape. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him on my account. The above reward will be paid to any person returning him to JAMES GIBSON, Carter,
Queen, between Fourth and Fifth streets.
may 2—3t*

TO LET,



A small Water Power, with a good Water Wheel, about eighteen feet diameter. The building is part stone and part frame, situate three miles from Market street Bridge, in the immediate vicinity of a Bleach Works, Blockley Township.—The above will be rented low, and any moderate alterations or improvements made to a good tenant. For further particulars, apply to the proprietor, Mrs. SUPLEE, on the premises. may 2—3t*

LOST,

ON the 29th of April, on the road between Frankford and Smithfield, a Ladies' Cloak, of dark twilled bombazett, lined with green flannel; the hood with white manton. Three dollars will be given to the finder, by leaving it at Eastburn's, sign of Gen. Pike, Frankford; or to the subscriber, in Branch Town.
may 2—2t* WILLIAM JACKSON.

CAUTION.

THE public are cautioned against trusting ANY PERSON on my account, unless where they hold a written order, under my own hand.
may 2—2t* JON. GARDNER.

Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster,

IS confidently recommended as an excellent remedy for Rheumatism, having, in many instances, afforded speedy relief to persons afflicted with that painful disease, and has also proved efficacious in Sprains, pains in the breast and back, and debility and pains in the limbs, consequent on injuries, as fractures, contusions, &c.

I have known the Rheumatic Plaster, prepared by Mr. George H. Keerl, applied with prompt and perfect relief in some cases of severe Rheumatic pains.

THOMAS H. WRIGHT, M. D.

February 19, 1829.

Mr. George H. Keerl,

Dear Sir—You request my opinion of your Plaster Composition, which you state has been highly beneficial in the relief of Rheumatism. If its application be restricted to the chronic form of that affection, I have not the least doubt of its efficacy. Its operation is that of a gentle stimulant, maintaining an equality of temperature to the part to which it is applied, and at the same time keeping the surface soft and perspirable. Compositions possessing similar properties, have long been esteemed by medical men. I know of none better suited to that end, than the one you have exhibited to me.

Respectfully, JOHN BUCKLER, M. D.

February 13, 1829.

Being violently attacked with Rheumatism about five years ago, and the pain in my breast very severe, I was induced to try Mr. Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster, when one application afforded me perfect relief.

Baltimore, 14th Feb. 1829. J. H. POOR.

Last winter I laboured under a painful attack of Rheumatism, which lasted for some time. On application to Mr. George H. Keerl, I obtained his Rheumatic Plaster, which relieved me entirely from pain soon after its application.

February 14, 1829. JOHN H. NAFF.

The above Plaster, put up in tin boxes, for sale by
I. THOMPSON,
N. W. corner of Market and Second streets.
JOSEPH STOUSE,
N. E. corner of Second and Cedar streets.
J. W. FLICKWIRE,
april 18—eo6t South Second street.

R. S. RISLEY & CO.

HAVE at their Store, No. 62 NORTH THIRD STREET, between Arch and Cherry streets, a handsome assortment of RICH CUT and PLAIN GLASS FURNITURE KNOBS, &c. of every description, having erected a GLASS CUTTING FACTORY immediately back of the Store, where GLASS of every description will be cut to order, or sold on the most reasonable terms.
☞ Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves
aug 4—eotf

JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Neatly and expeditously executed, at this office. Orders left at the Bookstore of Messrs. Kay & Brother, No. 122 Chesnut-Street, directly opposite the Post Office, and corner of Hudson's Alley.

DR. HOWELL'S

GENUINE TETTER OINTMENT,

A CURE for the most obstinate cases of Tetter, Scald Head, Breaking out in the Face, for sale by
I. THOMPSON, corner of Second and Market streets.
F. KLETT, corner of Second and Callowhill streets.
P. G. OLIVER, corner of Front and Catharine streets.
J. W. SIMES, corner of Market and Schuylkill Fifth streets.
T. OLIVER, corner of Tenth and Walnut streets.
C. MARSHALL, No. 19 North Fourth street.
J. HERMAN, Jr. No. 154 North Fourth street.
R. T. WORRALL, No. 38 South Fourth street.

Orders for Dr. HOWELL'S VEGETABLE MEDICINE, from any part of the Union, will be promptly attended to.

Certificates of cures may be seen at the different agents, and in the American Sentinel.
march 7—eoly

FOR SALE,

COTTAGE HOUSE & GARDEN.

THAT beautiful property, situated on the Germantown Road, near the intersection of Sixth street, front on said road 115 feet, on Sixth street 180 feet, depth 340 feet, more or less. On the premises there is a three story house front, two rooms on a floor, with a kitchen, two story frame house back, summer houses, with other convenient buildings; two pumps of excellent water; in the garden there are some good early fruit trees. It is altogether a healthy desirable situation. Further description is unnecessary, as it is open to view. It is an indisputable title, and is now occupied by J. Brittin, as a Grocery and Tavern.

For further information, inquire of the Proprietor, who resides on the premises. may 2—tf

JAMES CHESNUT,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

No. 194 Callowhill street,

WHERE he offers, on the lowest terms, School Books and Stationery, of every description. Hazen's Symbolical Primer, or Class Book No. 1; and Speller and Definer, or Class Book No. 2; German School Books, &c. Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, &c. Books neatly rebound, and Blank Books bound to any pattern. ☞ Bindery at No. 28 North Third street.
may 2—6m

CHARLES K. SERVOSS,

No. 60 North Second, four doors above Arch street, Philadelphia,

HAS just received a fresh supply of Looking Glasses, Fancy Hardware, Cutlery, &c. which, with his former stock, comprises a general assortment, all of which he offers for sale, at wholesale or retail, cheap, for cash or acceptances, among which are
Rich Gilt Mantel and Pier Looking Glasses.
Mahogany, Pine, and other framed Looking Glasses, of all kinds.
Brass Andirons, Tongs and Shovels, new patterns.
Waiters, Bread Baskets, Shuffers, and Trays, assorted patterns.
Plated Castors and Candlesticks; very superior.
Block Tin Ware, American Manufacture—Coffee and Tea Pots, Sugar and Slop Bowls, to match, of superior finish.
Brass Kettles, Sad Irons, Coffee Mills, Tea Kettles, Gridirons, Brass Candlesticks, Iron Castings, Pots, Skillets, Dutch Ovens, &c.
Bellows and Hearth Brushes, assorted kinds, &c.
N. B. Country Merchants, Housekeepers and others, would find it to their interest to call as above directed
☞ Looking Glass Plates for sale, separate from frames, and Looking Glasses, and picture Frames made to order.
Looking Glasses packed in the best manner, and sent to any part of the city, free of porterage.
may 2—3t

Remedy; or Suppositories for the Piles.

THE Medicine now offered to the public is one which has been fully subject to the infallible test of experience, and in every instance where it has been fairly tried, it has been attended with the most complete success. In some of the cases, the patients had been labouring under the disease for years, and during that period had received the best medical advice, and had even undergone a painful surgical operation, without permanent advantage. It is not (like those usually advertised) offered as a certain cure for a long catalogue of diseases, but those afflicted with this complaint, for which alone it is recommended, may rely with confidence upon obtaining relief, even in its worst forms, in a short time; and they themselves are the best judges of the importance of such a remedy. Price 50 cents per box, with directions, signed by the proprietor. Prepared and Sold at HENRY CORNISH'S Drug and Chemical Store, No. 273 North Third, above Callowhill street.

To be had also at ISAAC THOMPSON'S, N. W. corner of Market and Second streets; PETER SPARK'S, No. 250 South Second street; and at PLEASANTS & GRAFF'S, No. 6 North Third street.
may 2—3m

GOLD WATCH LOST.

LOST, 4mo. 20th last, A LARGE GOLD WATCH, maker's name, Benjamin Webb, London, with a Chrystal Seal attached, by a black silk ribbon. Whoever returns the same to MORDECAI L. DAWSON, No. 79 Chesnut street; or THOMAS PARKER, Watch Maker, No. 13 South Third street, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward.
3mo. 9—6t

Apprentice for Vest Making.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, by an experienced Vest Maker, an Apprentice. Inquire of Mrs. E. THOMPSON,
No. 2 Northampton Court, Knuckle st. above Callowhill.
may 2—3t*

DRUG & CHEMICAL STORE,

Situate at the N. E. corner of Chesnut and Seventh streets, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber has constantly on hand, an assortment of the best Medicinal Chemical Preparations, fresh Vegetable Extracts, &c. &c.

Country Physicians supplied on moderate terms, and a liberal deduction made to wholesale purchasers. The following are amongst the articles now on hand, and warranted genuine:

Emetine,	Extract of Elaterium, Chitherbuck's, done from 1 to
Morphine,	1 of a grain,
Laquiline,	do. Stramonium
Quinine, French,	do. Belladona,
do. American,	do. Cicuta,
Iodine,	do. Hyoscyamus,
Do. Tincture of,	do. Butternut,
Croton Oil, (does, one drop,)	do. Quinine,
Hydrocdate of Potash,	do. Taraxacum,
Oxymuriat of do.	do. Colocyoth comp.
English Calomel,	do. do. simp.
Do. Blue Mass,	do. Opium,
Oil of Cubebs,	do. Gentian, &c. &c.
Do. Valerian,	With a quantity of Gum
Do. Tobacco, &c.	Elastic Instruments.
Chloride of Lime,	

Also, Wilson's Tincture for Gout and Rheumatism.—A great assortment of Patent Medicines neatly put up, and for sale at the above place, by
jan. 31—tf ROBESON MOORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS and TEACHERS will be supplied with most of the School Books in common use, at auction prices, on application at
S. POTTER'S, No. 253 Market,
april 4—tf opposite Decatur street.

FOR SALE CHEAP,

At No. 466 North Second street.

A NUMBER of Gigs, Sulkeys and Dearborns. Also, a fine Bay Horse, perfectly sound and kind, will be disposed of with either of the above articles. jan. 24—tf

REMOVAL.

PETER WAGER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has removed his Wine and Liquor Establishment from No. 3 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
To No. 173 CHESNUT STREET,
Opposite the State House.

Where he offers for sale a choice supply of fine Wines, in wood or in bottles. Also, very superior Brandy and Holland Gin, Old Rum, &c. &c., all of which he will sell at reduced prices, wholesale and by retail.
may 2—12t

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c.

THE Subscriber has always for sale, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds. Also, Cummins' superior eight day Time-pieces, gold chains, seals, keys, breast-pins, finger rings, ear rings, silver spectacles, thimbles, table and tea spoons, sugar tongs, tunsical boxes, and a variety of other goods, which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices.
Orders from the country particularly attended to.
JOHN C. FARR,
Aug 30—1y No. 88 Market street, Philadelphia.

INDIGESTION.

Dr. Mead's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,

A SAFE and efficacious remedy for all those deranged states of the Digestive Organs, constituting Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

This medicine is the invention of a physician who has applied his study and practice for a number of years to this distressing disease, and is therefore the result of much experience. Induced by the duty he owes to society, the proprietor has adopted this mode of circulation in order to give it a greater range of publicity, and that it may become more extensively useful than it could possibly be, were it confined within the private practice of any individual whatever. The great success of these pills in the cure of those distressing symptoms attending Dyspepsia or Indigestion, have induced many persons, without any knowledge of the materials made use of in this celebrated remedy, to offer to the public as a cure for Dyspepsia, various articles under the name of Pills, Tinctures, &c. in recommending which, they have adopted the very words of the skilful and scientific inventor of this medicine. The public are therefore requested to observe that none are genuine unless the directions accompanying each box, has the signature of GEORGE SMITH.

For sale in *New York*, by O. & W. Hall, 146 Pearl street, who are agents for the Patentee; O. Hall & Co. 221 Broadway; and J. & A. & W. B. Post, 41 William street. In *Philadelphia*, by Isaac Thompson, Market street; and Bargin, Wood & Pearsall, 29 North Third street. In *Baltimore*, by G. H. & J. S. Keerle, and Boyd & Higgins. In *Washington*, by N. Jewett. In *Alexandria*, by E. Stabler & Son. In *Richmond, Va.* by James M'Kildoe. In *Savannah, Geo.* by Anson Parsons, and by most of the Druggists throughout the United States. april 25—3m

WILLIAM H. MOORE,

UNDERTAKER,

No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth street, South side.

THE subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of coffins, of all size and patterns, plain or ornamented. Also, stuff of every description ready prepared which at the shortest notice can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Ice Boxes, &c.

The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *Circumstances taken into consideration.* aug 30—tf

TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS, PROMPTED by the ADVICE of many kind FRIENDS, and encouraged by the marks of approbation bestowed upon me last Fall, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, at the approaching election.

If a long period of active and laborious exertion in the War of the Revolution, and such other claims as I may have upon your attention, should procure for me a majority of your suffrages, I shall discharge the duties of the office with zeal and fidelity. With great respect, I have the honor to be your Fellow Citizen,
feb. 8—tf GEORGE REES.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,

Coach Lace and Furniture Fringe.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of Military Equipments, of all kinds, suitable for Military Officers, Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry, Troop and Rifle Volunteer Companies.

Also, Coach Lace and Furniture Fringe, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices. Apply to
HENRY KORS, No. 22 North Third street,
feb. 28—6m Philadelphia.

WILLIAM PARKAN,

Silk, Cotton & Woollen Dyer and Scourer,

No. 49 North Seventh street, 1 door below Arch,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Apparel Dyed and Scoured in the shortest and best manner.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to at the shortest notice. march 28—tf

REMOVAL.

PETER WRIGHT, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from his old stand, No. 27 to No. 36 North Third street, above Arch, and nearly opposite H. Wade's Hotel, sign of the Golden Swan, where he has opened a large and extensive assortment of CHINA, GLASS and QUEENSWARE, which he will sell at the lowest prices for cash or acceptance, and solicits the continuance of his former customers and country merchants generally. feb. 14—tf

MRS. CROZET'S,

PIANO FORTE SEMINARY,

No. 191 Lombard street, near Seventh.

MRS. CROZET respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she will teach pupils at her Seminary, at the moderate charge of $6, and when at the pupil's residence, $8.

☞ Satisfactory reference will be given to some of the most respectable families, whose sons and daughters have received her tuition. march 28—3m

MOROCCO

AND FANCY LEATHER STORE OF GEO. WILSON, is removed from No. 25 NORTH THIRD STREET, to No. 26, nearly opposite the former stand, while a new store is being built.

As usual, a general assortment of Morocco, Sheep Skins, and Chamois Fancy Leather, parchment, White Leather, &c.

N. B. The stand, No. 25 North Third street, is expected to be re-occupied next May. march 7—tf

In Chancery of New Jersey.

BETWEEN JOSEPH DEACON, Complainant,
AND
EVAN C. SMITH & al. Defendants. } On Bill, &c.

It appearing to the Court that the complainant has filed his bill in the above cause, and that process of subpœna to appear and answer, directed to the defendants, both have regularly issued, returnable to the term of April, A. D. 1829, but that the defendants, Evan C. Smith, Ellwood E. Smith, Charles Smith, John L. Smith, Job Smith, and Harriet Smith, could not be found in the State to be served therewith, and that they have not caused their appearance to be entered as in case such process had been duly served, and it being made to appear by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said Evan C. Smith, Ellwood E. Smith, and Harriet Smith, reside in the State of Pennsylvania, and that the said Charles Smith, John L. Smith, and Job Smith reside in the Western Country.

It is thereupon, on this twentieth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, on motion of VINLSEY B. PALMER, Solicitor of the complainant, by the order directed by the Chancellor, that the said absent defendants appear, plead, answer, or demur to the complainant's bill, on or before the second Tuesday of July next, or that in default thereof, such decree be made against them as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just.

And it is further ordered, That this order shall, within twenty days hereafter, be served personally on the said Evan C. Smith, Ellwood E. Smith, Charles Smith, John L. Smith, Job Smith, and Harriet Smith, by a delivery of a copy thereof to each of them, or be published within the said twenty days in "The New Jersey Mirror," a newspaper printed at Mount Holly, in this State, and continued therein for six weeks successively, at least once in every week; and also in one of the newspapers printed and published in the City of Philadelphia, and continued therein for four weeks successively, at least once in every week.

A true copy. I. H. WILLIAMSON, C.
JOHN WILSON, Clerk.
April 27, 1829. may 2—4t

DAVID M'CLURE,

Late Principal of the Nautical and Mathematical Academy.

INFORMS the public, that through the frequent solicitation of *his friends*, to give instruction to youth in the Mathematical Sciences, he has opened an Academy in one of the large and airy rooms of the Session House in Cherry above Fifth street, where will be carefully taught all the branches which constitute a complete English education, with those connected with a Mathematical, Philosophical, and Astronomical course.

The method which will be adopted to communicate instruction, is such as the experience of twenty years suggests. Regular familiar *Lectures*, suited to the capacity of the scholars, *examinations*, and *frequent practical exercises* in all the *branches of science*, have always been attended with great success, and will still form a prominent part of the system to be pursued, under the full at connection that it is the only rational course, which will secure to the pupil a solid attainment of sound science.

Further information will be communicated to parents and others, on application being made at No. 109 Filbert above Eleventh street; at No. 23½ Walnut below Second, or at the Academy during the usual school hours.
may 1—3t

CARPET MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE MILNOR has removed to No. 153 North Fourth street, above Callowhill street, next door to the sign of the Half Moon and Seven Stars.

He has on hand, a quantity of Domestic Carpeting, Plaid List Carpet, and common Carpet, of a good quality.

N. B. Customers' Weaving done as usual, upon reasonable terms, at No. 153 North Fourth street, as above.
april 11—tf

D. WIDENER TAILOR

No. 107 Race street, fourth door above Third.

COATS, PANTALOONS and VESTS made and trimmed cheap for cash. A general assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres on hand, as cheap as at any store in this city.

☞ First rate Stocks,